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Established 1887

As Violence Continues

Fukuda May Delay Opening of Airport

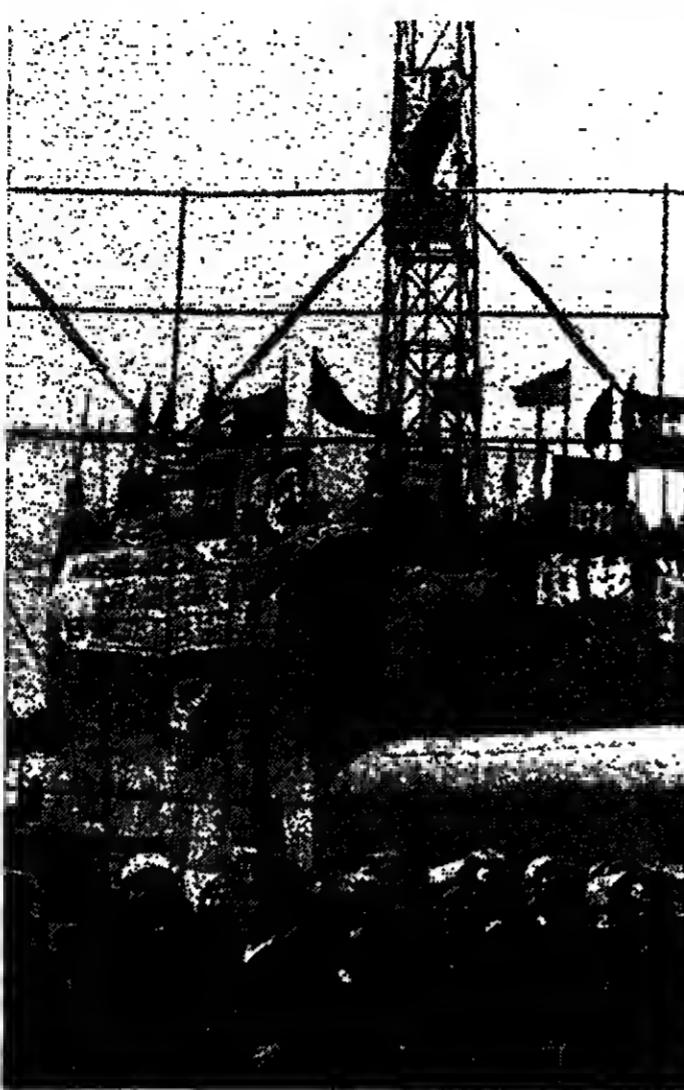
By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, March 27 (NYT)—Calling yesterday's violent protest attack on Tokyo's new International Airport "a challenge to social order and democracy," Premier Takeo Fukuda held an emergency Cabinet meeting today to discuss countermeasures against the militant radicals and possible postponement of the airfield's opening.

More than 1,000 riot police tonight swarmed over a giant forest used by leftist demonstrators at the Airport, Reuters reported. Radicals fighting against the opening of the airport had fled into the three-story concrete bunker. Police rushed the building and began slicing into its steel and concrete sides with cutting torches. Within minutes they were pouring inside to round up the rest of the protesters, the hard core of thousands of students, farmers and leftists opposed to the airport.

As Japan continued its most massive police mobilization in almost two decades, there were indications that the conservative government planned a hard stand against the bands of radical youths who outwitted 14,000 riot police yesterday to temporarily seize the airport's vital, but unguarded, control tower and destroy its sensitive array of radio, radar, guidance and lighting equipment.

"This is something we must respond to," said the 74-year-old Premier who has staked his administration's prestige on formally opening the controversial new airfield by the end of the cur-

Associated Press
Japanese police move in on the end of runway blockhouse and tower at Narita Airport, which they seized from the defenders.

The protesters' attacks on the airport perimeter and their running battles with police on the airport grounds diverted authorities' attention. Meanwhile, six youths, who entered the airport the previous day through underground sewer pipes, emerged from a man-

hole near the unprotected tower to begin their destruction with sledgehammers.

"Guerrilla activities are not our main objective," said Issaku Tomura, an airport opposition leader who returned last week

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Leader of the Red Brigades

Renato Curcio: Portrait of a 1960s Rebel

By Henry Tanner

ROME, March 27 (NYT)—Renato Curcio, a bearded man of 36 with a prominent nose and a deceptively placid expression, is the best known and most striking figure of the Red Brigades, the urban guerrilla group that shook the foundations of Italy by claiming to have abducted former Premier Aldo Moro and killing his five police escorts.

Curcio could have played no direct personal role in the attack; he has been in jail for more than two years. His only public appearances have been in the metal cage that is the dock for him and 11 other defendants standing trial in Turin.

Yet by exploring his background, and the backgrounds of those who joined his movement, one can get a sense of the social and political frustrations that over the last 15 years have produced a generation of extremists in Italy, young men and women who, whether they call themselves adherents of the left or the right, believe that violence is the only way to affect change.

Product of the '60s

Curcio founded the Red Brigades 10 years ago in Milan with several companions. A gifted sociology student with an equally gifted student wife, he is the product of the turbulent years of Europe—an student unrest in the late 1960s, when students in Paris occupied the Sorbonne and fought night street battles with the police while student radicals in Italy clashed regularly, and with increasing violence, with security forces on most campuses. The student revolution of the 1960s failed to shake the established order in Western Europe. Its greatest impact was not on the "ruling class," as the students had hoped, but on the rebels themselves, who were left even more deeply frustrated and estranged.

Curcio was a student at the University of Trento. He had chosen Trento because it was a new school with few traditions and a strong sociology department. Roberto Ognibene, Alberto Franceschini, Prospero Gallinari and other members of the Red Brigades—most of them from solid middle-class families—also were studying at universities in northern Italy at that time.

Turned to Violence

On campus, Curcio soon became a revolutionary, a frequent participant in endless ideological debates and an editor of a radical student review. He was known to rise at 6 a.m. to read Marx, Lenin, Mao, Che Guevara, Saraje and Henri Marcuse. He became a Communist, but found the Italian

Communist party unappealing; he took part in a futile attempt to organize a pro-Peking party. He had no taste for political violence and avoided clashes with the police. He was known as a theorist, not an activist. In his review, he argued that the time for violence had not yet come. Later, however, he took his revolutionary campaign from the campus to the poorest rural areas of Southern Italy. He joined protesting day laborers and was looking on when two laborers were slain in a clash with police. He decided that

violence was the only way to achieve his goal of replacing the "oppressive" capitalist system with a communistic "society of free and equal men," as he put it in a letter to his mother years later.

In an interview with the Italian weekly *Europeo*, also from prison, Curcio added that "class warfare" by urban guerrillas had to be launched even though—or because—Western Europe was not yet ripe for a full-scale armed insurrection by the proletarian.

Politically, the appeal of the Red Brigades is directed at young Italians who, like Curcio, have

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collected \$9 million in ransom. One of the gang was killed in a shoot-out and three escaped from the police ambush, but another gang member, apparently a ringleader, was wounded and captured. Police said that he later made a phone call to his accomplices, urging them to free the baron.

In Seclusion

There was no immediate comment from Baron Empain, 40, who was in seclusion in his Paris apartment. Police confirmed that Baron Empain had lost the tip of his little finger—which was amputated by the kidnappers and sent to his wife with their demands. Police quoted the baron as saying that during his two months' captivity, he was

kept hooded and chained to a bed and denied medical treatment for his finger. Otherwise, he was unharmed, but exhausted by his ordeal, police said.

What remained unclear from the police statement was the extent of cooperation between the Empain family and the police in the case.

Readiness to make a ransom

payment had been indicated by the Empain family, and the baron's wife made several mysterious trips to neighboring countries, apparently attempting to contact her husband's captors.

However, French authorities consistently opposed any payment. French officials argue that paying ransoms serve only to encourage new kidnappings.

In the Empain case, it was unclear whether there was any conflict of priorities between the police's tough approach and the family's concern for the baron's safety.

To ambush the kidnappers, police in an unmarked car trailed a man described as an Empain family confidant and carrying a supposed ransom to a rendezvous fixed by the kidnappers Friday on a highway south of Paris.

The man taking the ransom, police sources disclosed, was an undercover agent claiming to be an Empain aide and carrying out newspapers covered by a few Swiss francs.

There has been no confirmation

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of the ransom paid to the kidnappers.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)

Foreign Policy Counterestablishment Rises in Washington

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, March 27 (NYT)—As the Carter administration moves into its second year, a foreign policy "counterestablishment" is emerging, more critical of its conduct of international affairs and waiting to inherit the trappings of power.

The loosely knit group of academic figures and former officials has begun to fill the void created last year when an earlier group of outsiders left such places as the Brookings Institution to take choice jobs in foreign policy in the new administration. Like their predecessors, the new outsiders hope that by staying close to the levers of power they will get the chance to exercise them some day.

They have not focused on the cluster of research institutes favored by outsiders during the

Nixon-Ford period, settling instead in think tanks, such as the American Enterprise Institute or the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies, known for a more conservative outlook on foreign policy. Like their more liberal-oriented counterparts, these centers are able to offer good salaries and pleasant offices through the largesse of private foundations and donations from wealthy businessmen and government-funded research contracts.

Way to Advertise

Some members of the new counterestablishment, like former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, hardly need publicity, but younger and less experienced foreign policy specialists know that serving with a prestige-laden think tank is one of the best ways to advertise one's

availability for future government service.

Accordingly, they spend their time giving lectures and attending them, writing for learned journals and newspaper editorial pages and telephoning their friends in government to keep abreast of developments.

"It's a nice life-style," a long-time observer of the Washington scene commented. "But you know, most of them would happily give it up for the chance to put in a 14-hour day as a high or middle-ranking official in the Kennedy-Johnson regime.

After Richard Nixon was elected president, a group of young specialists, gathered at congenial spots such as the Brookings

Institution and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, gradually rose to prominence by taking posts at the Nixon administration's policies in Vietnam and toward the arms control talks with Moscow. Not surprisingly, many quickly moved into government when President Carter assumed office.

This migration has left something of a vacuum at the Brookings Institution, where its former director of foreign policy studies, Henry Owen, has gone on leave to coordinate summit meetings for Mr. Carter. Its former head of defense analysis, Barry Blechman, has become an assistant director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

The Carnegie Endowment, meanwhile, experienced its own brain drain when Richard Holbrooke, editor of Foreign Poli-

cy, became assistant secretary of state for Far Eastern affairs and Thomas Halstead, who ran the endowment's arms control studies, became Paul Warnke's public affairs chief at the Arms Control Agency.

Notable Instance

If the turnover in administrations came as a blow to some think tanks, it has come as a boon to others. The most notable instance involves the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies, whose chairman, David Abshire, has enticed Mr. Kissinger and several of his former aides to install themselves in its new office, four blocks from the White House.

Joining Mr. Kissinger last month, in addition to the aides and Secret Service men who accompanied him from the State

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With Initiatives

Israel May Send Weizman To Renew Talks in Egypt

to Egypt," an official said. "It is being considered as a possibility." The officials said that there has been no decision as yet.

Mr. Weizman, who Egyptian President Anwar Sadat refers to as "My dear Ezer," was touring the Israeli front lines in southern Lebanon today.

Israel's Cabinet yesterday voted unanimously to support Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his Middle East peace policies and to authorize secret initiatives to start anew peace talks with Egypt.

"Definite consideration is

being given to sending Weizman

to Egypt in the wake of the se-
rious crisis resulting from Begin's talks in Washington.

Mr. Begin rejected several demands made by President Carter to soften Israel's negotiating stance with Egypt.

The direct Egyptian-Israeli negotiations were broken in mid-January when Mr. Sadat abruptly pulled his delegation out of the Jerusalem round of the talks. U.S. envoy Alfred Atherton since has tried unsuccessfully to get a compromise agreement that could be used as a basis for restarting the talks.

The vote of confidence in Mr.

Begin and his policies yesterday came after the Prime Minister reported on his talks with Mr. Carter last week.

Mr. Begin's open disagreement with Mr. Carter on Israel's withdrawal from Arab lands prompted reports that Washington was focusing on the differences to bring about internal political pressure on the Israeli Prime Minister.

Full Partner

The Cabinet said in a communiqué that it considered Mr.

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Associated Press
FIRST SHIFT OUT—Miners in Appalachia, Va., return to ground level after their first work shift since the strike ended.

Others Return to Pits

Some U.S. Miners Honor A Construction Strike

WASHINGTON, March 27 (NYT)—Miners refused to cross picket lines set up by striking construction workers at soft-coal mines in several states early today, but where there were no pickets, miners were back in the pits for the first time after their 11-day nationwide strike.

United Mine Workers members at some mines in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia did not report for the 12:01 a.m. shift because of the picketing by mine construction workers.

Negotiations on a new contract for the 10,000 mine construction workers resumed today with both sides saying they were nearing an agreement. Union bargainers had urged their members not to picket.

"We are making good progress," a spokesman for the

mine construction industry said. Union negotiator Norman Beattie said last night he wanted the miners to collect the \$100 bonuses offered by operators to workers who returned.

At Yankeetown Dock Mine in Indiana, Superintendent R.A. Gagnon said that coal miners "tried to come to work but there were three pickets carrying signs which said, 'UMW-ABC on Strike.'"

Consolidation Coal Co., with headquarters in Pittsburgh, said 11 of its 51 mines in West Virginia, Pennsylvania and Ohio remained closed because of picketing by construction workers. A company spokesman said the pickets kept about 2,500 miners off the job. The firm employs about 16,000 miners. He said 98 per cent to 100 per cent of Consolidation's mines in southern West Virginia, an area in which miners voted strongly in favor of the new contract, were back in operation.

Four pickets at the Lucretia No. 6 portal of the Helvetia Coal Co. in Homer City, Pa., turned back several hundred United Mine Workers. No violence was reported at the Lucretia site, but groups of disappointed and angry miners gathered at the deep mine's gate, stomping their feet on the asphalt roadway after conferring with the staunch pickets.

"I'm losing \$500," said Rich Patterson, a 26-year-old roof rafter, who turns 27 Tuesday, making him eligible for triple-time pay in addition to a \$100 return-to-work bonus given him under the contract accepted Friday.

It is believed that the construction workers want a contract comparable to that of the miners, whose three-year pact provides a 39-percent increase in wages and benefits, as well as the \$100 bonus for going back to work immediately. The miners had made \$730 in four months under the old contract.

Hostage May Tell Political Secrets**Italy Fears Revelations by Moro**

By Louis B. Fleming

ROME, March 27—Many Italians are anxious about what former Premier Aldo Moro may tell his abductors. "He knows where all the bodies are buried," a diplomat said, referring to his knowledge of domestic political affairs. He also knows many government secrets.

A "people's trial" of the former premier has been ordered by the Red Brigades, the terrorist organization that claimed responsibility for abducting him and killing his five guards March 16.

Some political leaders, who could be among the most embarrassed by disclosure of some political activities, already have started defensive maneuvers.

Some sources have suggested that Mr. Moro would talk only if he were drugged. It also has been proposed that the press should ignore any statements attributed to Mr. Moro on the grounds that their publication would harm the country, and that press coverage is obstructing the investigation and encouraging the extremists.

Apart from domestic political considerations, officials are concerned that in a so-called trial, Mr. Moro might be forced to disclose the state secrets he learned

while he was foreign minister and premier.

A similar trial of a Red Brigades' prisoner embarrassed Italy four years ago. The Red Brigades were effective in obtaining information when they held Mario Sossi, a Genoa judge, prisoner for 35 days in 1974 before releasing him in an aborted deal to free 11 leftist prisoners.

Initially, it was reported that Mr. Sossi had been abused and drugged. But he has since made clear that he was not mistreated and that the only medication he received was for sleeping, which he felt had affected his thinking at times. It now appears that the psychological impact of imprisonment and interrogation—not drugs—broke him.

The Red Brigades are thought to be more interested in political secrets, rather than Mr. Moro's knowledge of security and strategic affairs, to obtain information that would support their charge of total corruption in Italian society. They see as the only cure armed revolution and construction of a workers society based on a Maoist model.

In questioning Mr. Moro, they are most likely to concentrate on the often scandal-ridden tangle of

relationships that makes up Italy's power structure.

Mr. Moro was premier when there was an abortive conspiracy of neo-Fascists to overthrow the government. He was foreign minister when the Lockheed bribery case took place and was in the cabinet from which two ministers were indicted.

Moro's own Christian Democratic party has been involved at all levels of government in scandals, and is said to have close ties in southern Italy with the Mafia.

The Communist party must have apprehensions of its own. Mr. Moro devised the plan that brought the Communists into the parliamentary majority last month for the first time in 31 years. The details of those arrangements have not been made public. The Red Brigades believe that the Communist party has betrayed the true cause of Marxism.

Mr. Sossi never faced a trial of the kind the guerrillas are threatening for Mr. Moro. By his own account, Mr. Sossi was interrogated by two masked men, for from two to five hours a day, many times during his captivity.

At the end of 18 days of Mr. Sossi's captivity, the Red Brigades said that he had confessed that the intelligence agencies of the government, the military police and the local police forces had conspired with the courts against eight extremists who were on trial at the time. Names of those allegedly responsible for the secret agreements were included. Before it was over, the Sossi case had involved the premier, the Parliament, all of the agencies of public order, the judiciary, and finally in an appeal for release, the Vatican.

Mr. Sossi wrote a moving account of his imprisonment, which was published last week in the newspaper *Il Giorno*. He said that in a cell 6 by 7 feet and not quite 6 feet high, he experienced "impotence and anger, stupor and desolation, loneliness and desperation—moments of serenity, of hope, of cold introspection, of careful observation of the guards, not knowing one's fate until the last, not distinguishing day from night, minutes that last hours, hours that last days."

"The acoustical isolation, a terrible sensation, upsetting," he wrote. "The crisis of sadness, beating fists against the deaf and studded walls of the cell; the distant echo of indefinite sounds that fantasy transforms into threatening and enemy voices."

"Far away, the barking of a dog, weak and pallid evidence of what is beyond the four walls, where free men live and move about. And you know that it is spring, you know that only two meters away is freedom."

"And then it seems nightmare, instead, desperate and impotent, you are totally at the mercy of absurd standard-bearers of a mad and bloody ideology, obtuse and evil."

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Curcio: A 1960s Rebel**Leading Red Brigades**

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turned their backs on society or feel they were shunted aside by it—the survivors of campus unrest, the students and former students who went to hopelessly overcrowded, disintegrating universities, the young unemployed who have lost hope of ever getting a job and who resent the strong official labor unions that are primarily interested in protecting the ones who do have jobs.

Even though Curcio clearly is a member of the generation that was "turned off" in the late 60's, there was nothing preordained about the course he chose. According to an authoritative book by Alessandro Sili about the origins of Italian terrorism, Curcio was an illegitimate child reared by a stooges mother whom he adored and to whom he continues to write. His childhood was far from unhappy. At the university he fell in love with a fellow student, the daughter of a Treto merchant, and they got married—in church. Curcio had been brought up a Roman Catholic, but was no longer practicing by then; his wife was a practicing Catholic. The two had been brought together by student politics. Mara, his wife, later played an active role in the Red Brigades before she was killed during a shootout with police.

What emerges clearly from Sili's book is the fatal escalation of the conflict between the police and the young couple once they

had made the decision to use violence achieve their political goals. They were living in Milan when they were arrested for the first time in 1971. Their apartment was searched. Curcio lost the job he had taken with a prominent publishing house. They moved to another apartment and kept their new address secret, even from their friends. They went underground, and soon afterward they founded the Red Brigades. By March, 1972, they broke off contact with his mother and her parents. The first Red Brigades' operations included the bombing of empty buildings and kidnappings (with the victims quickly released unharmed) to get money for weapons—tame stuff compared with the more recent brutal killings claimed by the organization.

One of the unanswered questions now is whether Curcio, behind bars, remains the real leader of the organization he founded. Specialists believe that he retains an unchallenged personal prestige among his comrades, not that effective leadership has passed on to others. It was noted that he and his fellow defendants in Turin seemed surprised by the news of Mr. Moro's abduction and earlier by word that a Turin police officer had been killed. Among the men believed to be commanding Red Brigades' operations now is Gallinari, nine years younger than Curcio, who police now say was identified by witnesses as one of Mr. Moro's kidnappers.

Two ambulances rushed to the scene but there were no reported injuries. In a related development, French officials said today that they expect the cost of the cleanup and damage claims from the Amoco Cadiz oil spill to far exceed \$30 million, the maximum which insurance companies are required to pay for such a pollution disaster.

Amoco, the U.S. oil company that owns the supertanker, in-

Paris Hails Tactics in Empain Case

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tion from the Empain family that it was privy to the police ruse.

Working on information obtained from the man arrested in the ambush, police continued to hunt for the rest of the gang, which they said was made up of about a dozen men.

The arrested man was identified as Alain Caillol, 36, who led a double life until his arrest Friday. Ostensibly, he was a successful bookseller salesman, who lived quietly with his wife in southern France.

Hired for Ransom

However, he made frequent business trips and police suspect him of being implicated in Swiss and French holdups. Police said that Mr. Caillol claimed that he had been hired simply to pick up

Congressmen in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 27 (AP)—Eighteen U.S. congressmen, most of them members of the House Armed Services Committee, arrived from Leningrad today for three days of talks with Soviet parliament members and officials of the Foreign and Defense Ministries.

the ransom for a gang so tightly compartmented that he did not know the identity of the man behind the operation. However, police suspect that Mr. Caillol himself.

PLO Boycotting Cairo Meeting

BEIRUT, March 27 (AP)—The Palestine Liberation Organization formally denied that it will take part in the Arab foreign ministers meeting that began today in Cairo.

Farouk Kaddoumi, chief of the PLO's Political Department, was quoted by the Palestine news agency WAFA as denying "our intention to participate in the meeting." The aim of the conference is to close Arab ranks now that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's peace initiative with Israel has stalled.

Mr. Kaddoumi also stressed that the PLO is a member of the hard-line front that boycotted the conference at the Arab League headquarters. Syria, Libya, Algeria and Southern Yemen are the other members. "We are members in the steadfast front and we fully abide by its resolutions," Mr. Kaddoumi said.

self had a leading role in the affair.

While being questioned by the police, Mr. Caillol was warned that he would be "held responsible"—and presumably face a death sentence—if Baron Empain were killed, French newspapers reported.

He reportedly agreed to call his accomplices from Paris police headquarters and told them simply, "It's over. They'll never pay the ransom. Let him go."

Three hours later, Baron Empain was pushed out of his car by two men in his straw hats and rubber boots. At first, the farmers in their straw hats and rubber boots dominated the opposition, but they appear to have given way in recent years to a shifting collection of radical youths who are no longer students.

He had enough money to take a subway to the Place de l'Opera and telephone his wife, who picked him up there as he waited, apparently unrecognized in the Easter weekend crowd. Baron Empain went home to rest before talking to police late last night.

Drugs Seized Off Texas

GALVESTON, Texas, March 27 (UPI)—Four men were jailed and 20,000 pounds of marijuana seized yesterday in the boarding of a Texas shrimp boat off the Yucatan Peninsula.

Shifts Not Explained**Assad Appoints Premier, Replaces Air Force Chief**

BEIRUT, March 27 (NYT)—President Hafez al-Assad of Syria today appointed a new premier and an air force commander in an important political and military reshuffle.

He asked Mohammed Ali al-Halabi, the speaker of the parliament, to form a new government after he accepted the resignation of Premier Abdul Rahman Khleifi. At the same time, he named Major Gen. Sobhi Haddad the new commander of the air force, replacing Maj. Gen. Naji Jamil.

Gen. Jamil, who is regarded as one of the pillars of the Syrian regime, has for two years overseen the Syrian true force in Lebanon. This job had taken him away from day-to-day affairs of the air force. The announcement, carried by the official Syrian news agency, said that Gen. Jamil will devote his efforts entirely to his pan-Arab duties as a member in the leadership of the ruling Ba'ath Socialist party.

Gen. Haddad, who was second in command in the air force, is a career officer who was trained in the Soviet Union.

Military Campaign

Gen. Jamil was the architect of the 1976 Syrian campaign against the guerrillas in Lebanon that eventually gave the military advantage to the Lebanese Christians. Syria maintains 30,000 troops here that form the backbone of the Arab League peace-keeping unit that enforced the truce at the end of the civil war here 16 months ago. They are stationed north of the Litani River.

An announcement on

Weizman Egypt Trip

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Begin's peace plan a "fair basis" for continuing peace talks.

The government is ready for all actions," Cabinet spokesman Arye Naor said. "The government will take certain initiatives in order to advance the renewal of negotiations ... in order to reach and sign peace agreements."

He said that one such step would be Mr. Begin's reply to a letter from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, but the others cannot be revealed because "disclosing them would lead to their failure."

In southern Lebanon meanwhile, U.N. peace-keeping troops were slowly taking positions along the confrontation lines between Israeli forces and Palestinian guerrillas. About a quarter of the 4,000-man UN force is in place.

All-Night Attack

BEIRUT, March 27 (AP)—The Palestine Liberation Organization accused Israeli forces of an all-night attack on guerrilla positions in southeast Lebanon.

There was no confirmation from Israel or neutral observers.

President**Is Criticized**

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Department to the Georgetown Center last year, was William Hyland, a key assistant during the Nixon-Ford years who had lingered in the Carter White House.

Although Mr. Kissinger's entourage is deeply involved in putting together the former secretary of state's memoirs, he is closely following foreign policy developments, meeting nearly every important foreign visitor who comes here and sharing his thoughts with high ranking officials who make sure he is briefed on important issues.

Mr. Kissinger has been careful, however, not to become a vocal critic of the new administration, preferring instead to play the role of elder statesman. Though skeptical of Mr. Carter's human-rights policy and occasionally troubled by U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East, Mr. Kissinger, his aides stress, has made a conscious effort "not to rock the boat."

Outspoken Critic

This is not the case with several younger recruits of the Georgetown Center, who have mounted challenges to nearly every aspect of administration foreign policy. One of the most outspoken critics is Edward Luttwak, a former consultant to former President Gerald Ford's secretary of defense, James Schlesinger. Mr. Luttwak now says that the administration has made a "fetish" of arms control negotiations with Moscow and is in the process of abandoning allies outside of Western Europe.

Another emerging voice in the counterestablishment is Michael Ledeen, the editor of Georgetown's new Washington Review of Strategic and International Studies. Mr. Ledeen has sought to make the journal a forum for debating administration policy, and he seems to be succeeding.

Another home for the counterestablishment is the American Enterprise Institute, which under William Baroody has attracted a staff of more than 100 in less than seven years.

TWA to the USA from Paris.

DEPARTS	DESTINATION	ARRIVES
12.00	NEW YORK	13.55
13.45	BOSTON	15.35
13.45	CHICAGO	19.19
12.45	WASHINGTON	15.40
11.40	LOS ANGELES	16.15
11.40	SAN FRANCISCO	18.53

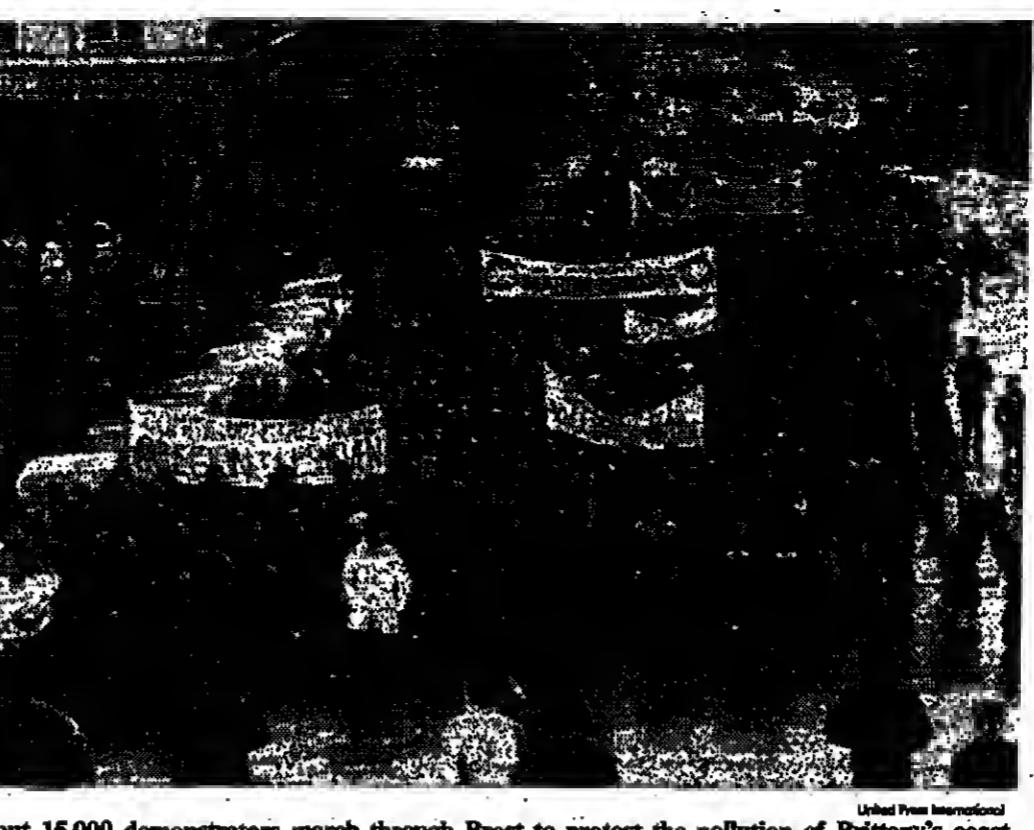
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About 15,000 demonstrators march through Brest to protest the pollution of Brittany's coast.

Open All Available Hatches**French Try to Sink Leaking Tanker**

BREST, France, March 27 (UPI)—French Navy experts yesterday opened all available hatches on the wrecked super tanker Amoco Cadiz in an effort to sink the vessel and release all possible oil quickly to end the long-term pollution menace, an Amoco spokesman announced today.

Officials gave no explanation for the 24-hour delay in announcing the measures and a French Navy spokesman today was still talking of dynamite to dynamite the ship.

\$2 Million a Day

Citing examples of the cleanup costs, he said that the fleet of vessels spraying chemicals on the oil slick at sea is costing \$2 million a day, and that six oyster farmers estimate their losses will reach

about 1,000 oil-coated birds have been found, but a French government ecologist said that was "considerably less than one might expect from an oil slick of this magnitude."

The message was carried by Egypt's ambassador in Washington, Ashraf Ghobrial, who flew to Cairo today. Mr. Carter and Mr. Begin disagreed openly during their crucial talks, prompting the U.S. President to say that peace looked "far away."

The Middle East news agency said that Mr. Ghobrial conferred before his departure from Washington with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and several congressmen to discuss the failure of the Carter-Begin summit. An "optimistic" Mr. Sadat said

yesterday that despite the setback a peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict could be realized "in a matter of days" if Israeli agreed to respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of its Arab neighbors.

Speaking to a visiting delegation of American professors, Mr. Sadat acknowledged that he could only insure Israel's security "from the direction of our border, in Sinai." Other threats, such as the March 11 Palestinian guerrilla raid near Tel Aviv in which 34 persons were killed, will be eliminated "if we proceed directly to the core of the problem, which is the Palestinian question," Mr. Sadat said. "Once we solve it, then 90 per cent of these side issues will be solved automatically."

Mr. Sadat said

Oil, Inflation and the Dollar

The Carter administration is now divided over whether—and when—to give up its crude-oil tax idea. The tax is caught up in the administration's great internal debate over the economy. Everything keeps coming back to three basic questions:

- How to reduce the consumption of foreign oil in the United States.
- How to reduce the inflation rate.
- And what to do about the decline of the U.S. dollar on the international currency exchanges.

* * *

The decline of the dollar frightens people in Western Europe and Japan, as much for the symbolic meanings that they read into it as for the purely economic effects. The United States has attempted to reassure them by promising to take action—to diminish inflation and cut oil imports. U.S. officials have taken that pledge so many times that the energy bill is, unfortunately, taking on a peculiar importance abroad. Mr. Carter is relying on that bill to pull oil imports down to safe levels in the 1980s, but it's been stuck since last fall in that interminable Senate-House conference. Viewed from across the water, the melancholy fate of the energy bill seems to demonstrate that the United States can't (or won't) carry out its commitments on oil. That, in turn, reinforces all of the anxieties over the sinking dollar.

The Treasury Department is in charge of worrying about the dollar. The energy bill would have restrained fuel consumption by a series of taxes making it gradually more expensive. The Treasury thinks that the time has come to give up on that part of the bill and go to a much quicker and more direct expedient—a stiff import fee on foreign oil. Taxes have to be enacted by Congress, but the Supreme Court has said that Mr. Carter has the authority to impose an import fee as a national-security measure.

* * *

On the other side of the question, the Energy Department is in charge of getting the energy bill passed. It isn't ready to abandon hope just yet. The forecast from the Energy

THE WASHINGTON POST

Department is that the long quarrel over natural-gas pricing will finally be resolved in early April, shortly after Congress returns from the present recess, and a compromise on taxes can then be worked out rapidly. As a matter of constitutional principle, it is obviously a great deal better to work through Congress, rather than circumventing it, in matters of this magnitude. But the Energy Department has consistently underestimated the difficulties of getting its bill enacted, and the approach of the November election is not making things any easier.

Mr. Carter has to decide how much more time to invest in strategy A, the bill with its taxes, before turning to strategy B, the presidential order imposing import fees on oil. Either the tax or the fee will be inflationary, of course. It's an interesting little puzzle, isn't it?

To work out a solution, you have to start by deciding which of the three issues—oil imports, inflation, the dollar—is most urgently important. The priority, we believe, necessarily goes to oil. That is the key to the rest of it, and too much time has already been squandered. If the bill has not been passed by the end of April, Mr. Carter would be wise to cut his losses and go to import fees. The administration is discussing a fee of five dollars a barrel on imports. That works out to six cents a gallon on all oil products, presumably applied in several stages to avoid jolting the economy.

* * *

An inflationary impact is unavoidable. But to protect people's incomes and purchasing power, this stiff tax on oil might usefully be offset by a cut in taxes. The leading candidate is the social security tax, the most remorselessly regressive tax in the country. If Mr. Carter moves to protect families' incomes that way, he can properly ask for public cooperation in his campaign to hold down other prices when fuel costs go up. If he moves forcefully this spring on oil and inflation, the dollar can safely be left to take care of itself.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Kennedy and Eastland

Massachusetts Sen. Edward M. Kennedy was 9 years old when the man he will now succeed as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, James O. Eastland, came to the Senate from Mississippi. That was in 1941. We note this historical fact because it gives you some sense of Mr. Eastland's own political longevity and also of the panorama of social and political change his career has spanned. Mr. Eastland, it need to be said at once, gave over a large part of that career—up until around the mid-to-late 1960s—to doing everything in his power to block or retard the principal element of that change: the liberation, first of his region and then of the country as a whole, from the shackles of government-sanctioned, culturally blessed institutional racism.

* * *

It does not mitigate the recollection of the especially ugly and raw language in which the Mississippian defended his position in this battle to observe, as many have done, that Mr. Eastland was and remains essentially a politician—and that had he come from Brooklyn, N.Y., instead of Sunflower County, Miss., he would probably have out-liberalized Jacob Javits. Those decades of racial obsession, plus some miserable contributions to the witch-hunting of the 1950s and early 1960s, must stand as central features in any overall portrayal of his career.

Nevertheless, to dwell exclusively on these aspects of Mr. Eastland's 37 years in the U.S. Senate is to miss the meaning of the current transition on the committee he headed and also to miss the contemporary history lesson embodied in the turn his career has taken. Southern Senators like Mr. Eastland were themselves unexpected beneficiaries of the battle they lost in Congress and the courts: they were freed up to think about something other than how every act or proposal that came into their line of vision could be used to bolster the doomed racial dispensation of the South. Mr. Eastland in the past decade or so has managed to win—yes—the affection and personal regard of many of those liberals and assorted integrationists who have served on or around the Judiciary Committee. He has, by their accounts, introduced and maintained a high degree of democracy into the

committee's proceedings. He has been fair and understanding in his dealings with the members. "He plays hardball with you on the issues," is the way one puts it. "But not tricks," another liberal admirer elaborates: "He is not like some of those 'high-minded' ones who beat you be calling a vote when you're in the men's room."

* * *

That may not sound like much to you, but in Senate terms it means plenty, and it leaves open the question of what will be different, or needs to be different, on the committee, under the new leadership of Sen. Kennedy (himself, incidentally, another of Mr. Eastland's personal friends). The first thing to acknowledge is that the Judiciary Committee is no longer a main staging ground for legislation and hearings on racial questions. If there is one large and central concern on the committee that approximates in importance and controversy the steam once generated by racial issues, it is anti-trust affairs. Chairman Eastland had been very careful to balance out the anti-trust subcommittee in such a way as to keep the lid on. Everything from oil to auto-pricing to health insurance has its anti-trust aspect. Conceivably Sen. Kennedy will make that subcommittee a more activist one, just as he is generally expected, in terms of hiring staff and attracting and assigning committee members, to try to give the committee somewhat more militant, progressive bent. There is also talk of introducing more explicit and objective standards into the process of approving federal judges.

* * *

Because the investigative power of the committee can be a formidable political tool, because much important legislation must pass through it and because it still has crucial patronage powers and power in private immigration bill passage, there is every reason to suppose Mr. Kennedy can and will turn his new stewardship into a tremendous political asset. It is one of those wholly unexpected little turns of history that one should add that at the same time he will be pressed to uphold a standard of personal fairness established by, of all people, Sen. Eastland.

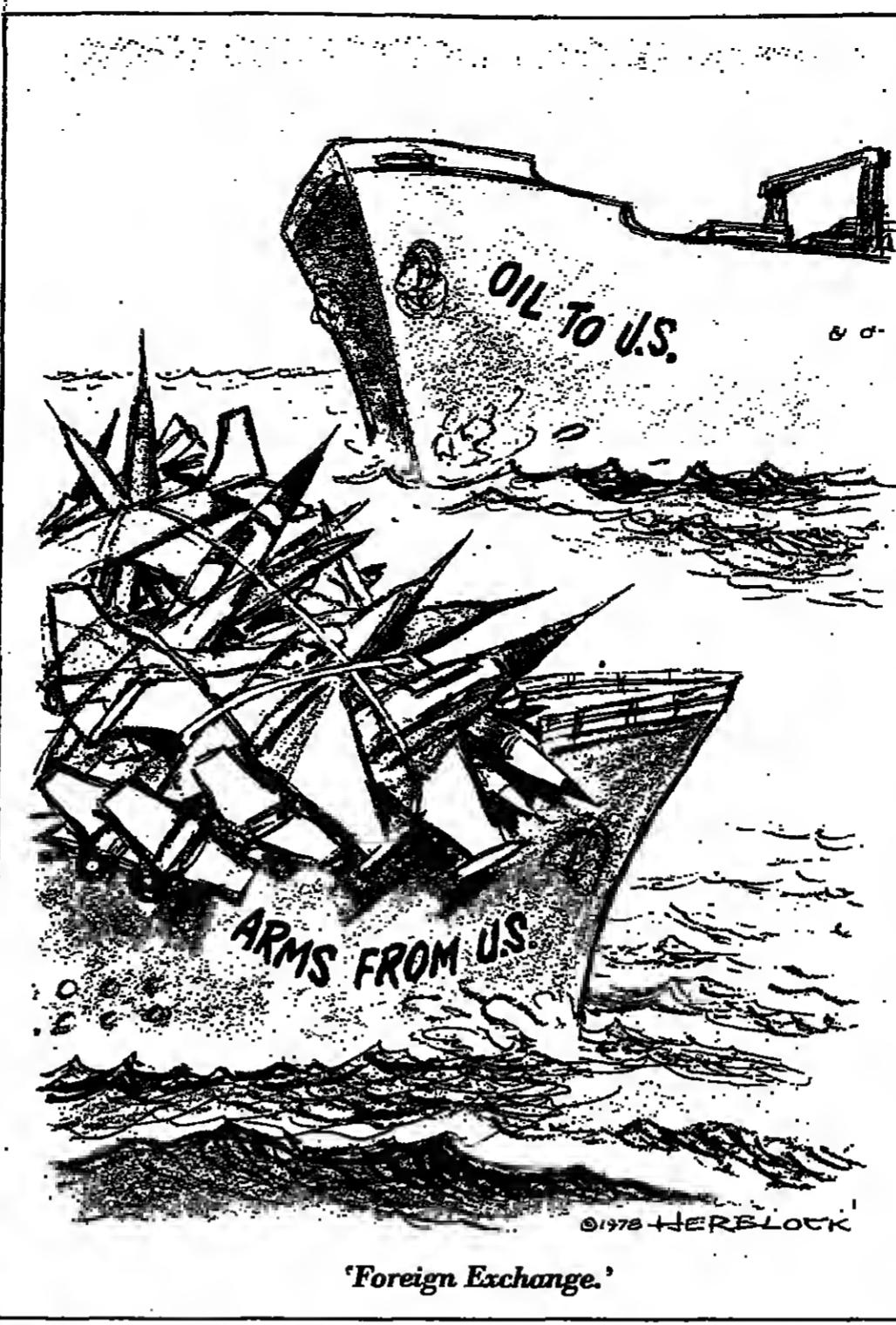
THE WASHINGTON POST

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
March 28, 1903

Fifty Years Ago
March 28, 1928

NEW YORK—Admiral George Dewey recently gave an interview to the Newark Evening News, in which he said: "The U.S. Navy is the greatest in the world, for this reason, that every man in the U.S. Navy is a man of intelligence; he knows just what to do and the right time to do it. The warship is an enormous machine shop, and every part of that ponderous creation must be operated by intelligence."



'Foreign Exchange.'

U.S. Jews and Israel

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—When he returned home from Washington, to an Israel anxious and politically divided over his policy, Prime Minister Begin spoke of the support he had found among U.S. Jewish leaders. They were "standing together with staunch heart," he said.

The remark pointed up an incongruity. Israel is one of the most democratic countries on earth; everyone there has an opinion and expresses it. But U.S. Jewish organizations and their spokesmen maintain a posture of total, uncritical support for Israeli government policy, frowning on any dissent.

The attitude was evident when Jewish leaders met Begin in New York just before he flew home. Rahmi Alexander Schindler, chairman of the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, called on all to back Begin. "He is a worthy leader," Schindler said, "not only in Israel but of the entire Jewish people."

Sarcasm

Last month the Conference of Presidents issued a statement referring sarcastically to "Anwar Sadat, Superstar." In language that might have embarrassed an official Israeli spokesman, it called the Egyptian president "hardline" and "obdurate." It asserted as fact what most Israelis doubt: That Israel's security "depends" on keeping settlements in the West Bank.

Now many U.S. Jews do not believe such things; I wonder, indeed, whether Schindler does. The settlements policy, for example, has troubled a large number of Israel's supporters in this country. When Foreign Minister Dayan was here last month, he came under sharp questioning on the issue in private meetings with Jewish groups.

But in public, the American Jewish organizations give the impression of monolithic support for all of Begin's policies: settlements, the argument that Resolution 242 does not apply to the West Bank, the occupation of southern Lebanon. How can that be?

Robert B. Goldmann of the American Jewish Committee offered an explanation recently in a letter to The New York Times. "American Jews do not send their men into battle," he said, so they are not entitled to debate Israel's policies. It is "their task to stand behind the basic policies" of Israel as its government declares them.

Emotion

As a matter of emotion, that argument is understandable. It is an appeal to guilt: to the feeling that U.S. Jews live a comfortable life while Israelis bear the burden of defending the Jewish state—and, with it, the existence of the Jewish people everywhere.

But as a matter of reason, the argument is an insult to the intelligence of U.S. Jews. Politicians are no more perfect in Israel than in other countries. Would we respect the good sense of, say, Americans of Greek origin if they automatically endorsed whatever any Greek government did?

Moreover, the argument is profoundly at odds with Jewish tradition.

It is not a monolithic tradition but one of the greatest diversity and intellectual independence. Jews are contentious in opinion, not conformist. So it is sad to see pressure for conformity applied—and sadder still to see ugly labels attached to those who have a different view of how Israel can survive and flourish.

Weight

All this is no nice intellectual question; it is a weighty political reality. When the organized Jewish community in this country is publicly lined up behind Menachem Begin's policies, its weight is, in effect, thrown on one side of a crucial political debate going on inside Israel. Begin mentions the American Jewish leadership for just that reason.

"The time has come," The Jerusalem Post said the other day, "to rethink our position rather than dig in defiantly." That is a growing view in Israel; in a recent poll, 69.8 percent preferred peace

with secure borders to a right to settle in the West Bank and Gaza. I think it is a widely held view among U.S. Jews. Can it be right for Jewish spokesmen here to conceal that reality?

Sir Siegmund Warburg, a Jew prominent in British public life—and one, incidentally, who fled Nazi Germany—wrote to The Times of London last month to urge a more generous Israeli response to President Sadat's initiative. "Safety in this world can never be guaranteed by mere barbed wire," he said. "It can only result from a condition of reciprocal trust."

Many Jews, he said, "share the views put forward in this letter, but are reluctant to speak out publicly because they are afraid that this might be interpreted as lack of loyalty to the cause of Israel." But his true friends, Sir Siegmund said, must be willing to speak out for what they see as Israel's urgent interest: its interest in peace. Now more than ever, friends have the duty of candor.

Letters

Cycle of Hate

Nothing could be less calculated to "Break the Cycle of Hate" in the Middle East than the乒乓ly anti-Palestinian attitude prevalent in The New York Times' editorial appearing under that ironic headline (IHT, March 15). Such misrepresentation of the situation cannot go unchallenged. Why should the standard Israeli policy and practice of indiscriminately bombing whole Palestinian villages and refugee camps in south Lebanon, in retaliation for admittedly atrocious attacks by unrepresentative Palestinian fifth-columnists, be condoned and encouraged as "inevitable"?

Since when has the world "expected Israel to contain its grief" at such outrages? In the first place, even The New York Times must have some record in its files of, to give but one example of Israel's "containment," the killing of many innocent Palestinians to avenge the extremist Palestinian attack on an Israeli school.

Secondly, like a spoiled child, Israel has been over-indulged with arms, money, and technology to such a technically unwise extent that it is now a potentially nuclear international menace and beyond all persuasion, as its recent intrusions on the Palestinian issue and its overt preference for territory over peace shows only too well. It is hypocritical in the extreme for The Times to ask the Arab nations to forget their unity in the interests of "common humanity" with Israel while simultaneously advocating that Israel itself show them whatever to the majority of miserably evicted Palestinians. The majority of Palestinians do not constitute "terrorist havens" in south Lebanon, but are homeless, blameless and weaponless refugees and it is not "some," but most Palestinians who want peace. As for "building a stable peace upon Israel's recognition of Palestinian rights," it is precisely Israel's consistent denial of these rights that has over the

years eroded its claims to "trust" and led the Palestinian extremists in their position of "hate" and the Palestinians as a whole to the conviction that they "stand alone."

The Jewish state in the Middle East is an established fact—what is now needed, constructively, is to make it agree to the re-establishment of a state for the similarly wronged Palestinian people in what has been their homeland from the seventh century. Editorials such as the one by The Times under discussion do everything to merit the accusation of bias and nothing to further the U.S. government's role as a major Middle East mediator.

REHANA HYDER
Moscow.

Carter's Place

Each incumbent President keeps an eye on what his eventual place in history may be; it is rare that one can establish his place so securely so early in his term.

On the domestic scene, Mr. Carter has amazed his staunchest supporters and severest critics alike by his firm grasp of our most pressing domestic problems. Confronted with rising inflation as he entered office, he has reduced it to an acceptable minimum. His masterful handling of Congress has produced an energy program that serves as a model to the Western world. The obvious confidence in his leadership shared by both sides in the recent coal dispute was the sole reason it was settled in such a timely and satisfactory manner.

Moreover, he has fulfilled his campaign pledges to those who supported him, as labor, minorities and mayors of our larger cities can testify. He has done all of this with admirable fiscal restraint in keeping with his plan to balance the budget by 1981. His firm grasp of international financial complexities has made the U.S. dollar a true symbol of the world's faith in his administration.

ROGER D. LAPHAM
Paris.

John Dornberg

From Munich:

Until recently, the unions tended to baffle most people by appearing so unlike unions elsewhere...

MUNICH—Whatever they may or may not have accomplished, all those strikes and lockouts that have troubled West Germany in the past few weeks seem to herald the end of an era.

There was time not all too long ago when industrial peace was regarded almost as typically German as beer, pretzels and sauerkraut. Those were the times when West Germans basked in the knowledge that their way of handling labor-management relations and their conduct of collective bargaining was regarded as a "model" for the rest of Europe, if not the entire Western world.

But now, after three decades of quiet on the labor-management front, a phenomenon which contributed significantly to West Germany's postwar affluence and industrial prowess—it seems that the country has embarked on what may become a long series of confrontations that could have far-reaching economic and political implications.

Until recently, West Germany's unions tended to baffle most people by appearing so unlike unions elsewhere—both in behavior and in structure.

Ironically, however, it has been since the enactment of that law—or more specifically, since organized management's ill-conceived attempt to test its constitutionality before the Supreme Court in Karlsruhe—that labor's attitude has become more hard-nosed.

They were set up as nonpartisan, though not necessarily political, organizations with a pronounced reluctance to engage in anything even remotely resembling class warfare.

Moreover, cognizant of the weaknesses and internecine labor struggles that had bedeviled the system of fragmented craft unions during the Weimar Republic, West Germany's post-war trade unionists formed more than a dozen huge industrywide organizations.

The largest—I.G. Metall, the metal and engineering workers' union—has 2.5 million members and is the biggest single union in the world, with annual revenues, from membership dues, of more than \$150 million.

Centrally Run
There is more involved, of course, than merely labor's pique over the constitutional suit, the chances of which are regarded pessimistically even by those industrialists who filed it. And more, too, than the percentile wage demands that have kept negotiators closeted in marathon sessions.

Organized management seems determined to reduce labor's share of the pie, claiming that this will help create new jobs. Conversely, organized labor contends that pay increases will create consumer demand and stimulate the sluggish economy. Beyond that, however, labor is concerned over what it considers a gradual and deliberate erosion of jobs through technological rationalization and the transfer of capital and production facilities abroad—but due, as management contends, to the fact that West Germany's hourly labor costs are now the highest in the world.

As in labor-management relations everywhere, many of these are chicken-or-egg type issues, of course. But that as it may, the West German "model" is nearing its end.

Or, as one metalworkers' spokesman said recently: "The issues at stake this time are not so much the percentages, which can be solved with a pocket calculator, but the principles we must defend."

Calamities
On the rare occasions when work stoppages did take place they were generally viewed as tantamount to national calamities. One coincidental result, besides the country's phenomenal prosperity, was that union strike funds now bulge with untold billions of dollars.

There was in West Germany a spirit of "social partnership" even reflected in the peculiarities of the language itself. The term for management is *arbeitgeber*, literally meaning "work giver," while that for labor is *arbeitnehmer*, which translates as "work taker."

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ON THE HOOF—Six-year-old Wayne Buck drives his Shetland pony, Chocolate, in Regents Park, London, as he competes in yesterday's London Horse Society's annual parade.

\$28.5 Billion Already Paid

More Nazi War Claims Asked of Bonn

By Murray Seeger

BONN, March 27—During the last 25 years, West Germany has paid about \$28.5 billion in compensation to Jewish victims of Nazi Germany.

The deadline to apply for compensation expired in 1969, but international Jewish organizations want the government to extend the program and accept new claims.

Among the recipients are survivors of concentration camps and others who can show that their lives were disrupted by the Nazis. About 90 per cent of the recipients are Jews. One-third of them live in Israel and one-third in West Germany. The others are in other countries.

The first law authorizing *wiedergutmachung*—literally, making good again—was enacted 25 years ago. Since then, the government has made payments totaling more than \$7 billion marks. Last year the payments were 1.8 billion marks (about \$900 million).

The government estimates that the program will continue through the year 2000 and that the total cost will exceed \$5 billion marks. But officials concede that their estimates could be wrong.

Low Estimates

"So far, all our estimates on the amount of money to be paid and the longevity of the beneficiaries have been too low," said Wolfgang Kappamuel of the Finance Office, who has worked in the reparations program for 16 years. "The life insurance actuarial tables are not valid for these people. Those who were able to survive the Nazi camps are very healthy people indeed."

The program has been an administrator's nightmare, Mr. Kappamuel said.

"We try to be understanding and tactful," he said, "but some people are never satisfied. One person hears that someone else got more money than he did so he comes in and makes a new appeal. Then there are the people who have come to the West [from Eastern Europe] since 1965 and do not know that under the law they cannot receive anything. They think our country is very rich and can afford to pay them."

We try to be understanding and tactful."

Under the law, Dec. 1, 1969, was the deadline for applying for compensation, but Jewish organizations have sought to reopen the program largely to take care of persons who have emigrated from Eastern Europe since 1965.

"The issue is brought up all the time," a government official said.

Mr. Goldmann has proposed that Bonn contribute 600 million marks to set up an international foundation, based outside Germany, to assist recently arrived refugees from Eastern Europe who can claim damages because of Nazi war crimes.

"This would remove the program from control by German law," a government official said.

Jewish spokesmen were unanimous in their commendation of the manner in which the Bonn government has administered the program. The Jewish organizations have also been highly critical of the East Germany, which has never acknowledged responsibility for compensating Nazi victims.

Claims representatives met more than a year ago with East German officials and were offered \$1 million to assist Jews from the Communist state who had become U.S. citizens, a London newspaper reported today.

"The Russians are building a pen [base] for their nuclear submarines in the Cuban port of Cienfuegos," the Daily Telegraph said. "There is a strong suspicion that Soviet strategic missiles have reportedly been 'smuggled' to the island, a London newspaper reported today."

"The offer is ridiculous in view of the claims outstanding," Mr. Goldmann said. "It's peanuts. Either we accept reparations for all victims or none at all."

East Germany pays pensions to some Nazi victims who live within its borders. East Germany contends that it was liberated from Nazism by the Soviet Army and that responsibility for Hitler's crimes rests with West Germany.

The question of payments to Nazi victims has been a major factor in preventing East Germany from establishing normal relations with Israel and hindering better relations with the United States, which has urged East Berlin to negotiate with the Jewish group.

In contrast, West Germany maintains close relations with Israel.

A cornerstone in the West German *wiedergutmachung* program was the payment of reparations worth \$4.45 billion marks to Israel over 12 years, starting in 1952. Eighty per cent of the reparations to Israel consisted of goods to help build the industrial and agriculture base of the young country.

Initiated by the first postwar chancellor of Germany, Konrad Adenauer, a Roman Catholic who spent some time in a Nazi prison, the agreement was termed "something quite unprecedented" when it was signed in 1952 by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Sharett.

West Germany paid 1 billion marks to 12 West European countries to compensate Nazi victims there and 6.6 billion marks to a wide assortment of beneficiaries, including the Lutheran and Roman Catholic churches and the Jewish Claims Conference. Most recently, West Germany signed an agreement with Poland that includes payments to individuals who had claims arising from the Nazi occupation.

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'Moderate' Coalition Has Brought Little Basic Change

Swedes Doubt Effectiveness of Socialists' Successors

By John Vinocur

STOCKHOLM, March 26 (NYT)—At about 11:30 p.m. on Sept. 19, 1976, Klaus Unger took a bottle of champagne from his refrigerator and held his glass high: A coalition of Sweden's moderate parties had just pushed the Social Democrats and their leader from power after 44 consecutive years, and for Mr. Unger the news was worth a toast. "Bye-Bye Olof Palme!"

The next day, on his way home from his job as a marketing manager for a large company, Mr. Unger heard on his car radio that the Stockholm stock exchange had taken a record jump. Still smiling, he finished the champagne, he finished the champagne with dinner.

The upswing on the market lasted barely a week. Now, 18 months after the election and halfway to the next one, in September of next year, Sweden is in a deep economic crisis. And Mr. Unger is convinced that voting for the so-called bourgeois parties made no difference at all. "I voted for change," he said. "I got more of the same."

Moderate Platforms

The moderate parties ran on platforms that promised less socialism, less centralization and administrative control over the individual, more incentives for business and profit-making and an attack on what is usually described as the world's most burdensome tax system. An extremely cautious evaluation of performance would suggest that the moderates have not come close to keeping their promises.

In business, the government of Premier Thorbjörn Falldin gathered the major shipbuilders into a state company in an effort to save a dying industry. It initiated state involvement in the troubled commercial steel industry, and has agreed, contrary to its stated position, to a merger of the big specialty steel companies. The government has also spent more than \$6 billion during the 1977-78 fiscal year to support weak industry despite its call during the campaign for less state influence in business.

Payroll taxes have been lowered by 2 per cent and the personal income tax has been reduced in a way that can save the average payer \$175 to \$215 a year, but the value-added tax that is attached to virtually anything for sale has been increased to 20 per cent from 17 per cent. And, because of the rise in gasoline taxes, the annual cost of running a car is \$85 more.

Combined with the gasoline tax and a 13 per cent rise in consumer prices, any savings on personal taxes is virtually wiped out.

Concerning administrative control over the individual, an area where the Social Democrats had been under strong criticism, the government investigated one of the symbols of such control, the "person number." It found that the use of the number, given Swedes at birth, should be tightly controlled. But it also said that elimination was impractical.

The hopes of some Swedes that the new government might consider scaling down the social security system have not been fulfilled, either. Social costs are up 18 per cent over the previous budget and pensions 20 per cent.

Both labor and management are hard-pressed to find any

change in policy from that of the Social Democrats. Sven Andren, president of the state tobacco company, said: "They spent the first year trying to prove they have social ambitions as good as the old government's. The difference is marginal."

Problems Inherited

Most politicians believe that the voters do not hold the coalition solely responsible for the economic difficulties, which involve far-reaching losses of competitiveness in the most important sectors of industry and the probable loss of 60,000 industrial jobs in 1977-78. There is, instead, realization that the problems were largely inherited. However, a preference poll run by Expressen, a Stockholm newspaper, gave the Social Democrats 52 per cent and the government parties 40 per cent.

"If there would be an election today, we'd win," said Olaf Palme, a Social Democrat, who preceded Mr. Falldin as premier. "The people demand stability and coherence and they're not getting it. We'd have had difficulties, too, with the economy. But we'd have handled it differently. The tax cuts they made increased

liquidity and that pushed up inflation. They let investment fall away. They've been unable to handle the energy issue. We couldn't have helped but do a better job."

Any hopes the moderate parties have of staying in power seem dependent on the issue of nuclear energy, which is also regarded as an important factor in Sweden's recovery and development. The Center Party of Mr. Falldin, the largest in the coalition, opposes any expansion of nuclear-power plants, a view that clashes with that of the Social Democrats and of the Centrists' coalition partners, the Liberals and the Conservatives. Imported oil accounts for 70 per cent of Swedish energy, but this could be cut to 40 per cent by 1990 if the nuclear construction program now in suspension were carried out. Further development of nuclear resources could make Sweden a leader in nuclear energy in

Europe because it has extremely large uranium deposits.

The debate is expected to come to a climax in the fall. "If we can compromise on nuclear energy, the polls don't mean a thing and we can be re-elected," said Sten Ulsten, the Liberal Party's new leader. "We've succeeded in killing the myth that the welfare state is based on the Social Democrats. Now people realize the country is in trouble and there is a longing for hard measures."

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Strange Signal Traced in U.S.

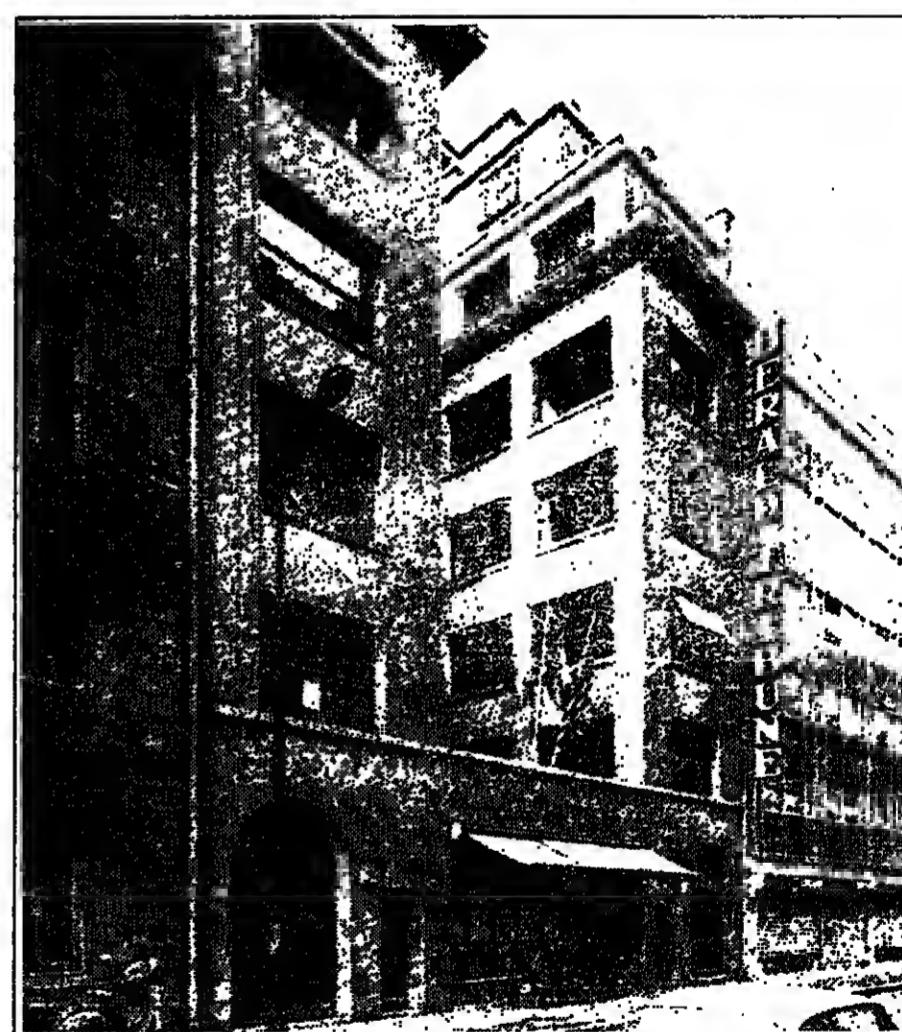
EUGENE, Ore., March 27 (AP)—A powerful radio signal of unknown source that may be affecting human health has been monitored in this northwestern city, the Eugene Register Guard reported yesterday.

Industrial hygienist Marshall Van Ert of the University of Oregon was the first to begin working on the problem and now public agencies have stepped in, the newspaper said. A state health division physician who completed a night of radio monitoring Friday confirmed the existence of the signal.

"We're trying to determine if there's any direct correlation between the radio frequency and the biological effects," said Kay Prince, a health physicist from the state health division's radiation control section. "We know both things exist. Now we've got to find out if they're tied together, if one is causing the other." Some researchers have blamed such signals for disorders ranging from cancer and cataracts to headaches and insomnia.

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MUSIC IN AMERICA

European Artists Vs. the IRS

By Paul Hume

WASHINGTON (WP) — Rudolf Bing retired from the post of general manager of the Metropolitan Opera in 1972. In his memoirs, published that year, he wrote: "I leave a time bomb I am grateful did not go off in my time, which is the question of the relations between European artists and the American Internal Revenue Service."

Last December Egon Seeffehl, general manager of the Vienna State Opera, was discussing that company's forthcoming visit to the Kennedy Center in Washington. "I would like to bring our production of *Tristan und Isolde* to Washington," he told a reporter. "It is our best Wagner production. But I cannot because we have no Isolde. Birgit Nilsson will not return to the United States, and we do not have another Isolde of sufficient quality."

Why won't Birgit Nilsson, long the world's favorite Isolde, Brunnhilde and Turandot, come back to sing in this country? Because the Internal Revenue Service says that she owes the United States a cool \$500,000 in back taxes and penalties. And Miss Nilsson chooses not to pay.

How does one of the world's busiest and highest-paid singers run up a tax bill that size? Schuyler Chapin, who was for three years Bing's successor at the Met, said: "That's easy."

"If no tax is paid for a while, and then penalties are added at the rate of 25 per cent, it doesn't take long." An official of the Collection Division of the Internal Revenue Service has confirmed that tax liens had been filed against Miss Nilsson.

Henry Lauterstein of the Metropolitan Opera's law firm of Lauterstein and Lauterstein said recently, "In discussions with the IRS, I pointed out that Nilsson could still concertize here, appear in opera and continue a busy career. I asked if something could be worked out to help wipe the slate clean. The man with whom I was speaking told me, 'I'm going to have to do something — I can't tell you, but I must do what I must do.'"

"It turned out," Mr. Lauterstein added, "that at that point Nilsson defected, and a judgment for \$500,000 was entered against her. Since then she has not returned to sing in the United States." Miss Nilsson's last appearance at the Metropolitan was as Sieglinde in "Die Walkure" on April 2, 1975.

What is the tax situation in this country about which foreign artists and their American management complain, and even to the length of not paying?

At present, with some exceptions, the law requires that the Metropolitan Opera, for example, or the U.S. agent, take 30 per cent of the artist's fee and send it to the IRS.

But the impact depends on several factors, among them:

• What country the artist comes from, and what tax treaty the United States has with that country.

• How long the artist will be performing in this country within the taxable year.

Mr. Lauterstein explained: "A number of artists in Europe are contracted by a corporation, say the United Kingdom X Corp., might have Mirella Freni. They have her worldwide."

"These big earners may have Swiss residences, or some other place that is not so difficult. But for a Freni we pay 30 per cent to United Kingdom X," he went on.

"There are other treaties. We have one with Germany under which taxes paid here are credited against an artist there. The best treaty I ever heard of was the one Nixon negotiated with the Soviet Union."

"The Soviet artists pay no tax here. But God help them when they go back!"

Generally, payments for Soviet artists, all of whom receive annual salaries from their government, are made directly to Gosconcert, the official artist agency, for the Soviet Union.

Patrick Hayes, managing director of the Washington Performing Arts Society, recalls, however, that at one period, checks for Russian artists who appeared on his concerts were made out to the ambassador of the Soviet Union.

Miss Freni, Teresa Berganza, Montserrat Caballe and others have often been reported unwilling to sing in the United States as much as their admirers would like because of U.S. tax problems.

Miss Freni, for example, withdrew from her Met contract this year, with some suggestion that she was ill, though subsequently she sang regularly at La Scala.

The Metropolitan is making an effort to help its artists manage their financial affairs. "Lots of artists here are getting good advice," Mr. Lauterstein said, "and some of them are very wealthy. If they would all hire reputable tax people, it would help."

The tax rate is not after all so bad — I think it is around 15 or 16 per cent."

Bing pointed out recently that "a singer's professional life is a short one, whereas a lawyer at 80 can still make a very good income and many do." He argues for a change in U.S. tax laws, pointing out that opera singers get special tax advantages "everywhere else in the world."

The country's concert management are as concerned over the problems raised by the tax situation as are the opera companies.

Ann Colber, who heads one of the most successful agencies in New York, says: "It's a dreadful situation. They take 30 per cent off the top, then there is our commission and there may be city or state taxes. And the terrible part of it is that the artists have to wait 18 months for any refund. We cannot take care of it when the artist leaves the country the way we used to."

She explained: "The artist may make some money in January '78, but we cannot file until the end of the year. The IRS attitude is that you cannot tell in January how long the artist will be in the country. Of course we do know. It is shocking," she declared. "A few



Birgit Nilsson, whose voice is absent from the Met.

years ago the rules for visas were changed. They demand now to know, when we apply for a visa, how many engagements there will be. And they send a copy of that information to the IRS."

"We have to watch that an artist does not stay more than 183 days — that's six months, then they must file on the same basis as an American citizen."

Bing says flatly, "If the government insists that [foreign] opera singers must pay in full in America, the Metropolitan will be unable to engage the singers and conductors its public expects and deserves. The house will suffer enough in the next few years from the impact of currency devaluation without imposing the trauma of real taxation."

VOA can attract. This is not now the case," the report said.

VOA director Peter Straus said last week that the panel's recommendations "move us a long way toward resolving an issue that has plagued international broadcasting for many years."

The Roberts panel also recommended that he expect an official response to the panel's recommendations by the end of the month, adding that it gives "a good basis for us and State to work out an agreement" on the role of the correspondent.

"We were trying to find ways to give these people as much space — as much breathing room as possible — to act like normal correspondents," Mr. Roberts said.

"A lot of people, even in other parts of USA and the State Department, look on VOA as a propaganda agency," Mr. Roberts said, noting that it is the news broadcasts and music programs that draw listeners to the radio in the first place.

Other members of the panel included Pauline Frederick, international affairs analyst for National Public Radio; E. W. Kenworthy, retired New York Times correspondent; William Scott, vice-president for radio news operations for Westinghouse Broadcasting; and Franklin Williams, former ambassador to Ghana.

The second account tells about a band of Normans on their way back from the Crusades who happened to pass by Salerno at the very moment when a band of Saracens was making one of their

Experts Advise Big Changes in VOA

By Richard Weintraub

WASHINGTON (WP) — A panel of leading newspaper and radio personalities has recommended sweeping changes in the role of the Voice of America's news broadcasts and the development of new protection for VOA correspondents from interference by the State Department.

The role of the VOA, the government's official broadcast arm, and particularly its freedom to use its correspondents as it wants, has been a long-running battle in Washington.

There have been numerous charges of State Department censorship of VOA broadcasts or prohibitions on the movement of correspondents.

The independent panel, headed by retired Washington Post diplomatic correspondent Chalmers Roberts, argued that the VOA "must have the right, free of diplomatic restrictions, to gather and send news to Washington headquarters."

VOA correspondents, the panel said, should have a status "as

close as possible to that of correspondents of commercial American press and broadcasting organizations. These correspondents should be news persons and not interchangeable with diplomatic personnel."

The Roberts panel also recommended that the VOA shift its correspondents from Europe, where there are a large number of American correspondents from independent news agencies and newspapers, to concentrate more on news in the Third World and in Communist countries.

It further urged that the correspondents, who currently number 15, should concentrate on "producing background and explanatory material and broadcasts ... to give depth to the news," while "spot" news is drawn from commercial news sources.

The panel's report was also critical of the quality of VOA's personnel.

"If VOA news persons are to be considered bona fide journalists by their own government, or anyone else, they should be the best and most professional that

Waverley Root

Sweet and Sour Orange Stories

In 1930 I spent a fortnight in one of Europe's most enchanting cities, which was still then the Free State of Danzig.

I found that Danzigers were beset by two preoccupations, one minor, the other major. The minor preoccupation was that the arsenal and munitions depot that the Poles had established on an island facing the harbor might blow up and destroy the city. The major preoccupation was that they had no oranges. Danzig was rich — not as rich as in medieval times but rich enough. Left to its own devices, it could have wallowed in oranges; but oranges were not accessible. Danzig was the wisdom of the framers of the Treaty of Versailles, was within the customs frontiers of Poland, which was too poor to import oranges, even for resale to the Free State. Everybody I met in Danzig got around sooner or later to weeping on my shoulder about the absence of oranges.

I will not advance the theory that it was to get oranges that Danzig allowed a Nazi majority to take over its legislature, and thereafter accepted with complacency its annexation by Germany. But if, in the case of Danzig, oranges played little part, except by contributing to discontent, in inspiring the taking over of one country by another, history, or para-history, alleges that on at least two other occasions they did.

The first was in 568, when the Byzantine general Narses, who had been named governor of Rome by the Emperor Justinian, was disgruntled at being recalled from this desirable post. He is said to have sent oranges to Alboin, king of the Lombards, suggesting that he might like to conquer a country which provided such delicious fruit, which Alboin promptly did.

Rome Region

The credibility of this story is not enhanced by the fact that those who repeat it will tell us, almost in the same breath, that there were no oranges in Italy at that period. In fact, although there may have been oranges in southern Italy in 568, it is more doubtful that there were any in the region of Rome, where Narses was exercising his functions at a time when Rome was no longer able to attract foods from elsewhere; and there were certainly none in northern Italy, which was the part Alboin conquered. Serious scholars are of the opinion that this story is a fable.

The second account tells about a band of Normans on their way back from the Crusades who happened to pass by Salerno at the very moment when a band of Saracens was making one of their

periodic attacks on that city. The Normans joined the fray, and routed the Moslems. The ruler of Salerno (anonymous in all the versions of this story I have seen) expressed his gratitude by sending a bountiful gift of oranges to the Duke of Normandy (unidentified). The oranges made perhaps more of an impression than the donor had desired; the Normans, hungry for oranges, reacted by taking over the whole area, including Salerno.

A considerable proportion of the errors so generously offered to us are chronological. The Grand Larousse Encyclopedique says that the first orange tree in France was planted in 1500, an error of at least 200 years. James Trager seems to be trying to tell us (his language is ambiguous) that Spain started growing oranges in the 17th century, an error of somewhere between 400 and 900 years (but let us give him credit for identifying *Citrus aurantium* correctly as the bitter orange). The Larousse Gastro-nomique has plenty of company in reporting that the Crusaders introduced the orange into Europe, an error of 1,000 years. The Horizon cookbook takes first prize easily by informing us that the orange was introduced to China in 100 BC, an error of 20 million years, give or take a millennium or two.

So much misinformation has been published about oranges by people who meant it to be believed (and no doubt believed it themselves) that it is a relief to come upon a light-hearted example confected with no intention of deceiving anybody. I am informed that the Human restaurant in San Francisco's Chinatown carries, or did carry, the following note on the back of its menu:

"The Sun-Kist orange, an important source of Vitamin C for your daily consumption, was transplanted from a country by the name of San Ki in the western part of Human. Some of the customers believe it."

Everest Elite Plans Jubilee

KATMANDU, Nepal, March 27 (AP) — About 40 of the climbers who have reached the summit of Mount Everest are expected to gather here May 28 for the silver jubilee celebration of the first conquest of the world's highest mountain, the Ministry of Tourism said today.

The ministry said that 56 persons who have stood on the peak of Everest have been invited to the weeklong celebration.

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Dollar Sets Record Low Against Yen

Market Disregards Japanese Stimulus Plan

TOKYO, March 27 (AP-DJ)—The dollar finished at a record low of 225.325 yen in heavy trading today as domestic selling pressure continued too strong for official intervention to dampen.

The market paid little attention to the announcement of a government program over the weekend which is supposed to increase imports and cut the bulging trade and current account surpluses.

(Measures for stabilizing the dollar will be discussed at a forthcoming U.S.-Japan meeting in Geneva and Tokyo, according to Economic Planning Agency Director Kuchi Miyazawa, Reuters reports. The discussions will be a preparatory step for full-fledged negotiations between President Carter and Premier Takeo Fukuda in Washington in May. He did not say what measures will be discussed, but added the idea of setting certain target zones among major currencies is generally supported by Japanese leaders.)

The dollar now is nearly three yen below its Friday level of 222.225 yen, and well below today's opening of 227 yen when the Bank of Japan began sporadic intervention.

The Bank of Japan bought \$200-to-\$400 million during the day, according to estimates. The intervention was described, however, as half-hearted.

The economic program drawn up by Premier Takeo Fukuda's cabinet over the weekend is largely made up of old well-publicized ideas. It calls for accelerated public works spending, lowered interest rates, encouragement of housing construction, and capital spending by industry, and relief for industries with structural problems.

"The government likes to reannounce old programs as a new package," one banker commented.

The cabinet also agreed on a policy to hold Japanese exports for the year at 1977's level in terms of quantity through strengthened administrative guidance.

The plan also would facilitate import growth, increase jobs in particularly depressed industries and help small businesses.

Voice-Controlled Machines Developed Talk to Your Computer? Be Careful What You Say

NEW YORK, March 27 (AP-DJ)—The U.S. computer industry is developing machines that can respond to human speech rather than the usual mathematical language devised to program them.

Within the next several years, experts believe, almost anyone may be able to use his own words to do almost any job on a computer. The laboratory for computer sciences at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is among those working toward this goal. Its director, Michael Dertouzos, says, "There are still many sources of danger that could hold us back, but the horizon looks clean and good from here."

Simplifying the use of computers, of course, lessens dependence on costly and scarce programmers. The trend will also benefit the increasing number of companies using small, decentralized computers, because fewer people then need know much about technology.

Child-Like Simplicity

The simplification is also vital to the emerging computer markets of tomorrow: the automated office and home. At Xerox, scientists are developing computer languages based on English words and symbols simple enough for children to comprehend. Xerox is betting heavily on the proliferation of such computerized office equipment as electronic typewriters with memories.

International Data Corp., a computer-industry research firm based in Waltham, Mass., is optimistic about the sales of so-called personal computers. About the size of a typewriter, the personal computer is used to balance checkbooks, keep track of recipes and perform a variety of other tasks around the home.

International Data estimates that sales of personal computers, which retail for an average of about \$3,000, should reach \$300 million annually by 1980—and twice that if there is a breakthrough in cheaper and easier-to-use programs.

Unitech Inc., a small company of Sunnyvale, Calif., has started selling a system that plugs into a color television set. The \$500 Videobrain can solve such problems as figuring bond yields and compound interest on loans in addition to playing such games as blackjack, checkers and pinball.

Another machine that makes use of ordinary terms is Adam, a \$35,000 computer produced by Logical Machine Corp., also of Sunnyvale. Adam is about the size of a standard office desk and contains a keyboard and a screen. It comes with a small vocabulary including such words as begin, subtract and rename, and it learns other words in English or other languages.

Good Morning Machine

Enough other buyers are pleased with Adam that sales of the machine are doubling every six months. Logical Machine says, and it plans to introduce in June a \$10,000 version of the computer destined for two-to-five-person businesses. The firm also is experimenting with a model that talks. When an operator says, "Good morning, Adam," the machine turns on and replies, "Good morning, I am ready. What do you want to do?"

The ultimate goal of the research is to enable computers to solve any spoken problem, although it will not happen soon because of the difficulty of building machines that duplicate thought processes.

Nevertheless, question-answering and command-obeying systems are expected to be applied in the next few years to such fields as the securities industry, where huge files of computer-stored information already exist. Other systems are being directed toward verbal problem-solving in such fields as chemical engineering, thermodynamics and cost-accounting.

Good Night Machine

Tries to Halt SEC Airing of Facts

ITT Fears Payoff Data Will Hurt It

WASHINGTON, March 27 (AP-DJ)—International Telephone & Telegraph says a suit threatened by the Securities and Exchange Commission might prompt foreign governments to take over certain ITT subsidiaries.

While the charges the SEC plans to make have not been fully disclosed, it apparently is ready to contend that ITT made \$9 million or more of questionable payments, most of them overseas, in violation of antifraud and other provisions of federal law.

ITT previously had said that its own investigation turned up about that amount of payments.

What particularly concerns ITT is the SEC's intention to identify a number of foreign countries where such payoffs occurred, as well as some of the circumstances surrounding them. The SEC's complaint would cite "specific contracts," ITT units involved, amounts already paid and recipients, ITT says.

Lyman Hamilton Jr., ITT president, said in an affidavit filed in federal court here that publication "of those confidential details would be endangering," he said.

Mr. Hamilton raised the issue of possible nationalization in connection with three of ITT's European manufacturing subsidiaries. Each of the companies, he said, has been advised by its own outside counsel that "disclosure of confidential details" related to the subsidiaries' questionable payments would be "contrary to the laws of the countries in which they exist and operate."

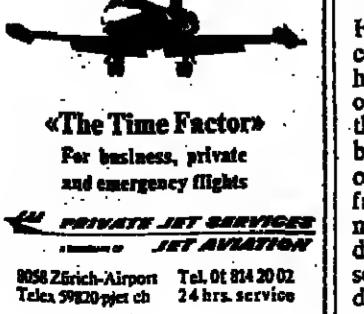
Moreover, each of the companies in question is important both to the local domestic economy and as major exporting concern generating substantial foreign exchange credits. Thus, the disclosure could prompt takeovers by the respective foreign governments "to protect their domestic interests in the continued viability of those companies as successful exporters," he said.

To underscore the threat, he noted that the desire of the French government "to have the control of sensitive telecommunications and electronic manufacturing facilities in domestic hands" led the company in 1976 to sell its 68-percent controlling interest in Le Materiel Telephonique to a French concern.

ITT did not identify the subsidiaries referred to by Mr. Hamilton, but it has major manufacturing units in West Germany, Britain, France, Belgium and Spain, and smaller operations in Austria, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Italy, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

ITT's court submissions were an attempt to obtain a temporary restraining order that would bar the SEC from disclosing information obtained from ITT and its executives in the case.

U.S. District Judge George Hart seemed sympathetic to the company's concerns during a hearing Friday on the requested order. He said he could "foresee the hurt to U.S. business and the balance of payments" growing out of possible damage to ITT from the SEC charges. "There might be countries that you can't do business in without bribing someone," the judge observed during one exchange with Richard Kraut, an SEC attorney.



AMC Asks U.S. to Back New Loans Seeks \$100 Million To Revive Car Sector

U.S. Taxes Mildly Progressive

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, March 27 (WP)—The progressive U.S. income tax is not the great income-tax it is commonly thought to be.

While it does take proportionately more from wealthier taxpayers than from less-affluent ones, it has relatively little effect on income distribution.

It is only when government "transfer payments," such as Social Security benefits, welfare and other major programs, are included that the system actually shifts significant amounts of income from the rich to the poor, and even that is offset to a large degree by the impact of Social Security taxes and state and local taxes.

When all federal, state and local taxes and benefits are considered, the system is only mildly progressive.

Basic Structure Ineffective

The ineffectiveness of the federal income tax system in redistributing income stems from its basic structure:

• Although wealthier persons are taxed at higher rates than poorer ones—and pay the lion's share of the total income-tax tab—taxpayers in almost all brackets wind up with roughly the same portion of the nation's income after income taxes as before.

• While the income tax rates vary somewhat for persons in different income brackets, they are not sharply higher or lower except for those in the very top or bottom brackets—groups that may be extremely rich or poor but comprise a small portion of the taxpayers.

• For the vast majority of taxpayers—those in the \$10,000-to-\$30,000-income bracket—the effective-tax rates vary little, from a low of 9 percent to a high of 13.8 percent. Above that, the rates rise to 17, 24, 29 and 30 percent—but only 5 percent of taxpayers fall in that group.

Congressional Figures

The figures provided by the Joint Committee on Taxation show these results:

• The richest one-fourth of U.S. households—those with incomes of \$17,000 a year or higher—take home 55.5 percent of U.S. income last year.

• The reason is that the mild progressivity of the income tax is offset entirely by Social Security and state and local taxes, which tend to hit lower-income families proportionally harder. State and local sales and excise taxes, for example, took 3.8 percent of a \$30,000-a-year family's income in 1977, but 10.7 percent of the earnings of a \$5,000-a-year household.

Joseph Pechman, Brookings' top tax expert, says the effect of the income tax in redistributing income is small. "Substantial redistribution through the income tax system is not very popular," he notes. Other tax authorities agree.

Although the stock exchange had said last week Penn Central would resume trading today, following court approval of a parent company Penn Central Transportation's bankruptcy plan, the stock did not open.

Alaska Interstate fell 1/4 to 20 1/2, Smithkline 1 1/2 to 55 1/2, Union Camp 1 to 37 1/2, Procter & Gamble 1 1/2 to 75 1/2 and Arcata National 1 to 22 1/2.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed higher in moderate trading. The Amex market-value index gained 0.30 to 128.31.

In Chicago, soybean and grain futures rose. Nearby soybean contracts surged almost the daily allowable limit of 30 cents a bushel. Grains advanced sharply.

Stocks Fall In Light Trading Analysts Cite Fear Of Tightened Credit

NEW YORK, March 27 (IHT)—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed lower today in light trading.

Prices opened slightly higher after the 3-day weekend, but then slipped and remained lower throughout the session.

Analysts said settlement of the coal strike had already been discounted and was not much of an influence. Investors are concerned the Federal Reserve may move to further tighten monetary policy following the revision in money-supply growth, analysts said.

Analysts also said investors were expecting bad news tomorrow morning when the government issues its monthly consumer-price index.

The Dow Jones industrial average closed off 3.29 at 755.20.

Volume fell about 19 million shares from 21.29 million Thursday.

Declining issues led advances about 799 to about 554.

Superscope dropped 1 1/4 to 10 1/2, after the company reported a fourth quarter loss and predicted another loss in the current quarter.

International Business Machines fell 1/4 to 238 1/4, Merck dropped 1/2 to 484, Inland Container slipped 1 1/2 to 26 1/2, Fiero lost 3/4 to 55 1/2 and National Pastea gave up 1 to 22 1/4.

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Markets Closed

European markets were closed Monday for the Easter holiday.

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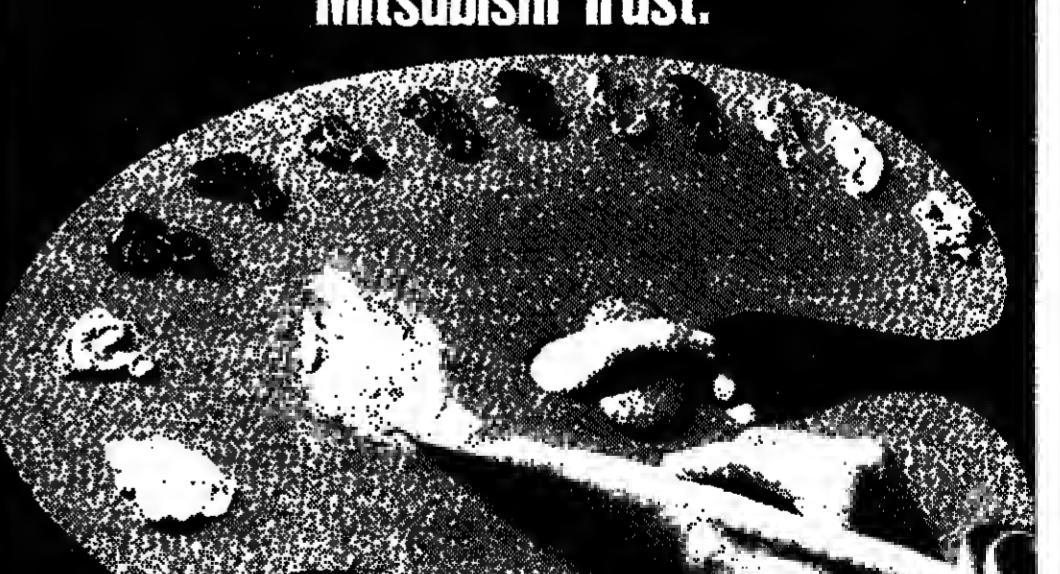
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 27

Stocks and Div. In \$	P/E 100s	High	Low	Close	Prev Close	Stocks and Div. In \$	P/E 100s	High	Low	Close	Prev Close	Stocks and Div. In \$	P/E 100s	High	Low	Close	Prev Close	
ACF 2	8 34	318	312	312	312	ATT p4	24	648	648	648	648	648	BeloCo 1	5 12	285	28	28	28
ADM 24	7 116	164	15	16	16	ATT p74	472	48	48	48	48	2	Centex 16	0 222	1416	1394	1394	1394
APL 1	9 211	329	31	31	31	ATT p74	238	49	49	49	49	2	Centex 16	0 212	1416	1394	1394	1394
ARA 145	9 221	329	31	31	31	AWCntrk 44	5 27	129	124	124	124	2	Centex 16	0 212	1416	1394	1394	1394
ASA 20	237 212	213	213	213	213	AWCntrk 44	2200	18	18	18	18	2	Centex p257	9 100	298	298	298	298
ATD 40	6 97	94	94	94	94	AWCntrk 44	7 21	14	14	14	14	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
ATM 14	14 122	244	244	244	244	AWCntrk 44	7 21	14	14	14	14	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AcmeCo 30	14 122	244	244	244	244	AWCntrk 44	7 21	14	14	14	14	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AdmDg 40	6 62	416	376	376	376	Amfet 1.00	9 32	312	312	312	312	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AddEx 111	9 221	329	31	31	31	Amfet 1.00	7 21	14	14	14	14	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AdmDg 12	9 117	17	42	42	42	Amfet 1.00	7 21	14	14	14	14	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AdmDg 12	12 122	244	244	244	244	Amfet 1.00	7 21	14	14	14	14	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AdmH 1.20	4 402	402	376	376	376	Amfet 1.00	7 21	14	14	14	14	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
Aquifer 30	20 120	120	120	120	120	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
Armonics 30	4 19	18	18	18	18	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
Armonics 30	5 21	20	20	20	20	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	18 202	184	184	184	184	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	12 202	184	184	184	184	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	9 63	416	376	376	376	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	10 63	416	376	376	376	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	12 202	184	184	184	184	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	14 202	184	184	184	184	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	16 202	184	184	184	184	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	18 202	184	184	184	184	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	20 202	184	184	184	184	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	22 202	184	184	184	184	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	24 202	184	184	184	184	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	26 202	184	184	184	184	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	28 202	184	184	184	184	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
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AlairPd 40	32 202	184	184	184	184	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	34 202	184	184	184	184	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	36 202	184	184	184	184	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	38 202	184	184	184	184	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	40 202	184	184	184	184	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	42 202	184	184	184	184	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	44 202	184	184	184	184	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	46 202	184	184	184	184	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	48 202	184	184	184	184	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	50 202	184	184	184	184	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	52 202	184	184	184	184	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	54 202	184	184	184	184	Amplex 1	11 202	120	120	120	120	2	Centex p125	9 100	298	298	298	298
AlairPd 40	56 202	184	184	184	184	Amplex 1	11 2											

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices March 27

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

U.S. \$25,000,000

SUMITOMO HEAVY INDUSTRIES, LTD.

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes Due 1981

The Sumitomo Bank, Limited

Daiwa Europe N.V. Sumitomo Finance International S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. Banque Nationale de Paris
The Development Bank of Singapore Limited
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

IBJ International Limited	The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.		
nd N.V.	A. E. Ames & Co. Limited	Amex Bank Limited	Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
eder, Inc.	Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banca del Gottardo	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
of America International Limited	Bank Julius Baer International Limited	Bank of Helsinki Ltd.	Bank Mees & Hope NV
Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur		Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Luxembourg S.A.	Banque Louis-Dreyfus		Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
ays-Bas	Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A.	Banque Populaire Suisse SA Luxembourg	Banque Rothschild
ancière Européenne	Banque de l'Union Européenne	Barclays Bank International Limited	Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
und Wechsel-Bank	Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale	Bayerische Vereinsbank	Bergero Bank
ankfurter Bank	Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited	Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations	Centrale Rabobank
emical Bank International Limited	Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse	Citicorp International Group	Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
d'Investissements S.A.	Compagnie Monégasque de Banque	County Bank Limited	Crédit Commercial de France
mercial S.A.	Crédit Lyonnais	Credit Suisse White Weld Limited	Creditanstalt-Bankverein
nternational	Den Danske Provinbank A/S	Den norske Creditbank	Daiwa Securities (H.K.) Limited
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation	Dominion Securities Limited	Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Deutsche Girozentrale
European Arab Bank (Brussels) S.A.	European Banking Company Limited	First Boston (Europe) Limited	Deutsche Kommunalbank—
Fuji International Finance Limited	Gefina International Ltd.		Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
er österreichischen Sparkassen gesellschaft	Goldman Sachs International Corp.		First Chicago Limited
ische Landesbank Girozentrale	Hill Samuel & Co. Limited	E. F. Hutton & Co. N.V.	Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG Vienna
any Kidder, Peabody International Limited	Kjøbenhavns Handelsbank	Kleinwort, Benson Limited	Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
bourgeoise	Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers Asia	Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited	Lazard Frères et Cie
London & Continental Bankers Limited	Manufacturers Hanover Limited		Merrill Lynch International & Co.
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited	Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.		New Japan Securities Europe Limited
Nippon European Bank S.A.	The Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Securities Co. Ltd.		Nomura Europe N.V.
openheim jr. & Cie.	Orion Bank Limited	Österreichische Länderbank	Oversea-Chinese-Banking Corporation Limited
on N.V.	Postipankki	Richardson Securities of Canada (U.K.) Ltd.	Rothschild Bank AG
Salomon Brothers International Limited		Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd.	J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
tant Banking	Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken		Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
(Suisse) S.A.	Société Générale	Société Générale de Banque S.A.	Sparbankernas Bank
Sumitomo & East Asia Limited	Sun Hung Kai International Limited	Svenska Handelsbanken	Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft	Wako Securities Company Limited	M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.	
Westdeutsche Landesbank	Westend		Yamashita International (Nederland) N.V.

22. Your U.S. Customers

(An international call means business.)

Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITIES FUND SA

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE OF CONVOCATION

On April 6th, 1978,

AGENDA

- 1) Report of the Board of Directors and of the Statutory Auditor;
- 2) Presentation of the balance sheet and profit and loss account as at December 31, 1977;
- 3) Discharge of duties of the Board and of the Statutory Auditor;
- 4) Winding up of CECIL.

4) Elections to Office;
5) Miscellaneous.

Resolutions relative to the agenda of the ordinary general meeting do not require a special quorum and will be deemed valid if voted upon by a majority of the Shareholders present or represented. No Shareholder, either on his own account or in the capacity of proxyholder, may participate in votations for a number of shares in excess of one fifth of the issued shares of the Corporation or in excess of two fifths of the number of shares represented at that meeting.

Participation in the aforesaid general annual meeting will be open to Shareholders who have deposited their shares not less than five days prior to the date of meeting either at the registered office of International Securities Fund or at one of the following banks:

BANCO DI NAPOLI
Via Toledo 177 - NAPOLI (Italy)

BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG
14 Rue Alphonse Luxembourg

14 Rue Alzette - LUXEMBOURG (Luxembourg) THE BOA

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**CLAIRE STERLING
ON ITALIAN POLITICS.**

International Herald Tribune
We've got news for you.

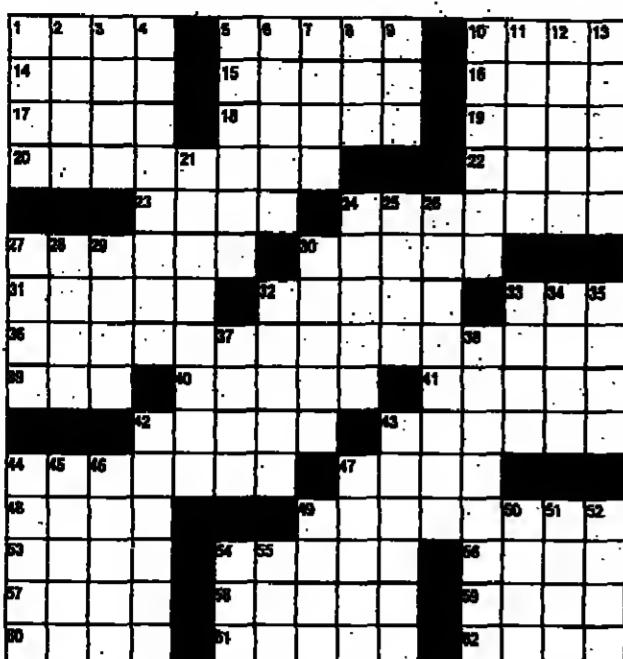
NEW YORK, 27 March — Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri
FOODS					
Coffee, 60-lb. bag	10.62	10.62	10.62	10.62	10.62
Coffee, 100-lb. bag	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
TEXTILES					
Principals 44-50 36-in. yd	0.44	0.47			
METALS					
Steel billets (P.M.), ton	273	240.00			
Tin 2 Pdrv. Phila., ton	212.19	212.19			
Lead, spot	0.23	0.23			
Copper, spot	4.26	4.26			
Tin (Circuits), lb.	5.3401	4.8337			
Zinc, E. St. L., bush. lb.	0.29	0.27			
Gold, U.S. spot	3.75	3.75			
Gold, U.S. oz.	102.5	102.5			
SGOMARITY Indices					
Moody's Index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	27.00	27.00			
27 March	91.000	95.00			
p—Preliminary					
f—Final					
n—Nominal					

NEW YORK FUTURES

March 27, 1978

CROSSWORD By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 Pilzled
- 5 Fur or color
- 10 Track man
- 14 Stare amorously
- 15 Citizen of Unalaska
- 16 French cleric
- 17 Penitent one
- 18 Andean animal
- 19 Radish or radix
- 20 School memento
- 22 Satty drop
- 23 Kind of ant or worm
- 24 Dual-deck rummy
- 27 Chatterbox
- 30 Like certain beavers
- 31 On the other hand
- 32 Permit
- 33 Flight finale
- 36 Herriot's "All Beautiful"
- 38 Kind of dance or band
- 40 " " by land . . .
- 41 Moved in a curved path
- 42 S.A. capital
- 43 Calls forth
- 44 Cities in Arkansas and Iowa
- 47 Worry
- 48 Amber Hunter
- 49 NASA-Armstrong coup

DOWN

- 1 Small fishing boat
- 2 Fit of shivering
- 3 — market
- 4 Tidewater turtle
- 5 Strauss opera
- 6 Brass or steel
- 7 Neb.
- 8 Ahmer's radio partner
- 9 Greek letter
- 10 Kind of sauce or steak
- 11 Windmills
- 12 Vessel under Tirk's command: 1915
- 13 Tropical fish
- 21 Reveal
- 24 Western state: Abbr.
- 25 Highly excited may raze
- 26 Ivy League bowl site
- 27 Trig., geom., etc.
- 28 Show-biz group
- 29 Snow leopard
- 30 In the know
- 31 Newman or Woodward
- 32 Helps a bandit
- 33 Sailing course
- 34 Work with deep — habit . . .
- 35 Better's concern
- 37 In a — (pique)
- 42 Albanian coin
- 43 Worn away
- 44 "A Absinthe" painter
- 45 Part of a decathlon
- 46 "I — Girl" (1911 song)
- 47 Power
- 48 Simba's pride
- 49 Snake-dance specialist
- 50 — you nobles! English!"
- 51 Strong flavor
- 52 Hope or Dylan
- 53 Second-smallest cont.
- 54 What a razor
- 55 Monty's daughter
- 56 Show-biz group
- 57 Snow leopard
- 58 In the know
- 59 Newman or Woodward
- 60 Town in 24 Down
- 61 Sailing course
- 62 High-pitched sound
- 63 Puts on display.
- 64 What a job! I'm sick an' tired of trampin' around in all weathers . . .
- 65 Just the man I want! I see what you're goin' to do about this!
- 66 I NEEDED THAT
- 67 HOW GOES THE ARMS RACE SHIT?
- 68 WE'RE SURROUNDED
- 69 I HAVE A FEELING THAT DR. ADAM IS NO HAPPIER ABOUT YOUR INVOLVEMENT WITH CHET LACEY THAN I AM!
- 70 HE DOESN'T EVEN KNOW CHET!
- 71 FOLK, WE SHOULD BE ALL SET FOR TOMORROW'S RUMBLE. WE'RE TAKIN' THE BULL BY THE HORN. I'LL SEE YOU LATER.
- 72 I'M SURE I'LL BE A NICE SPOT HERE FIRST.
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Art Buchwald

A Friendly Visit

WASHINGTON—Hardly a week goes by when some head of state doesn't visit Washington. In the old days if they saw Disneyland while they were in the United States they went home happy.

But things have changed. Most heads of state now come to Washington to see how much military aid they can get out of the United States.

Several weeks ago the President of Zemululu arrived in Washington for a state visit. The Zemululu ambassador to the United States met him at the plane, as did the U.S. secretary of state and an honor guard from the U.S. Army, U.S. Marines and U.S. Air Force.

The Zemululu ambassador whispered to the President, "The first thing you must do is review the honor guard."

The President said, "Those are nice rifles they're carrying. Can I have them?"

* * *

"No," said the ambassador, "not yet. First we have to take a helicopter to the White House where President Carter will greet you."

After reviewing the troops the President of Zemululu got into the helicopter. "Should I ask the secretary of state for 24 of these?"

"It's too early in your visit. We have to go through formalities."

The President looked very disappointed.

The helicopter landed on the White House lawn where President Carter made his opening remarks calling Zemululu one of the great countries of the world, and friend the United States could not do without.

The Zemululu ambassador said out of the side of his mouth, "It is now your turn to respond."

"Good, I'll ask him for two



Buchwald

squadrons of F-15s and three squadrons of F-16s.

"Wait, it's not the time. You never ask for military equipment in the Rose Garden. It's against protocol."

"What should I say?"

"Just say the ties between Zemululu and the United States are stronger than they have ever been, and the admiration for America as the preserver of peace is something every Zemululan cherishes."

"All right, but I think we're wasting a lot of time. I have only two days here."

The Zemululan President made his remarks, which were followed by a 21-gun salute.

The Zemululan President took out a notebook. "I almost forgot the cannons. How many 105-mm cannons should I ask for?"

The ambassador replied, "I think they said they'd give us five."

"Five? My generals told me to come back with no less than 50."

"We'll talk about it later. We have to go to lunch."

The Zemululan President said, "When can we go to the Pentagon and see the stuff?"

"We have to have lunch with the President and Mrs. Carter first. After that we have to place a wreath at the Lincoln Memorial."

"That will blow the whole afternoon," the Zemululan President complained.

The Pentagon is just over the bridge from the memorial. Mr. President, We can go there after the wreath-laying."

"How late do they stay open?"

"Five o'clock? I won't even have time to pick up any guns for our navy."

"We'll go back the next morning."

"Suppose all the F-15s are gone by then?"

The Pentagon always keeps a dozen in the stockroom for its special friends. Oh, by the way, there is a state dinner tonight and Beverly Hills is going to sing."

"That's nice. Maybe I can talk President Carter out of some cruise missiles during Madame Butterfly."

Sweden's Backwoods Mailmen Carry On

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM (IHT)—They have come a long way, Sweden's "rural mailmen"—in terms of geographical mileage and social status—since 1878, when the Royal General Post Office inaugurated its first regular rural mail routes into the Swedish backwoods. To celebrate the centenary the GPO has issued a stamp series on the "then and now" theme, ranging from a kick-
pushing messenger from great-grandfather's day to the latest of the latest, the "hydrocopter" used to carry mail and supplies to isolated islanders during the season when the ice neither bears nor breaks. In between is a bicycle-borne postman from the 1920s or 1930s. The designs are by noted artist Jan Magnusson.

The Swedish GPO opened in 1636, primarily as a royal messenger service to carry dispatches to and from Oxenstierna's War Office in Stockholm to Torstensson and Baner and the other commanders of Swedish troops, which at the time were zig-zagging over much of the present-day Germany and Czechoslovakia. Side beneficiaries of the "Crown Post" were provincial governors, important merchants in major cities and the clergy, who read royal edicts and other pieces of relevant information from the pulpits every Sunday.

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The vast majority of Swedes were small farmers, tanners, crofters and charcoal burners thinly scattered over what is now Western Europe's (geographically) fourth largest country and who had never heard of a letter. It wasn't really a great catastrophe: Most of them were literate anyway.

Feeble attempts were made in the early 1800s to establish postal contact with the rustic Pauperhouse inmates were sent Woodward with a handful of letters and stern instructions to cover a circuit of perhaps 25 to 35 miles within so many hours or face eight days behind bars on bread and water. The system never worked properly, if at all, and neither did several subsequent attempts at rural mail-coach services on the Continental pattern. Swedish country roads were simply nowhere near Continental standards.

Railroads

The advent of the railroads in the 19th century made some difference to the backwoods. Post offices, or "post expeditions," were opened at major stations and some, whistled stops, with the station inspector doubling as postmaster. Country squires and big farmers established their own postal service with the railroad station but the crofter still had to trudge many a weary mile to check if, by chance, there was a letter for him at the station.

The decision to establish regular rural mail routes, made on Christmas Eve 1877, made a great deal of difference to the majority of Swedes of the day. From New Year 1878, their letters, registered mail, postal money orders (casted on the spot), their family weeklies and packages (not exceeding two pounds in weight) were delivered regularly at the doorsteps of the farthest cottages in the wildest of the woods. The mailmen were no longer paupers but sturdy farmers and craftsmen, working part-time and known for "literacy, sobriety and good morals."

The appointed route of the regular rural mailmen, sometimes covering 40 to 50 kilometers, wasn't always easy; there were the inclement Swedish winters — one yellowed newspaper clipping in the GPO archives tells of a postman who had to make his way through five feet of powdery snow and it took him eight hours to cover his first 10 kilometers with the heavy mailbag on his back. Then there were the wolf packs and the highwaymen who still roamed freely in the "Finnwoods" up by the Norwegian border.

In a 1940 interview with a Stockholm reporter, two old-timers, then aged 80 and 96, recalled some of their adventures from the early days. One reported how he was accosted by two bandits, who were well aware of the fact that the rural



SVERIGE 15

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mailmen carried both folding and rating money in order to cash the postal checks he carried. "I was armed," he said, "but I didn't want to shoot and I picked up a couple of heavy rocks to keep them at a distance." Fortunately, a tall, squatly-built farmer came down the road, and the bandits slipped away.

The other remembered that the only time he was late on his appointed rounds was when he ran into a pack of hungry-looking wolves in the woods. "I turned and ran," he said, "and, luckily they didn't bother to pursue."

The mailbags were usually heavy, and one clip from the early years of this century tells of a farmer "ailman" who used his two cows to pull a mail cart when the bag was too heavy for a man's back.

In the early days, the rural mailman was more than just that! He brought news from the outside world from the capital, from the railroad, village and gossip from neighboring farms. He was usually invited in for a cup of coffee or, better yet, a slug of genuine home-distilled potato juice.

Switch to Bicycle

As road conditions improved in the early part of this century, the rural mailman switched to bicycle, later mo-ped. The last mo-ped-borne mailman started his Puch 125 in 1974 and since then 99 per cent of Swedish rural mail is delivered by van, which are, in effect, rolling post offices, serving some 620,000 rural households in addition to some 180,000 "occasional dwellings," meaning summer cottages and winter lodges.

Under a recent agreement between the GPO and the National Board of Health and Welfare, the rural mailman, in addition to offering the full range of postal services, serves as a social officer as well, keeping track of the state of health of the residents along his route, helping the infirm with things like clearing snow, chopping wood or fetching water. He delivers goods (previously ordered by letter or telephone from the nearest store (including the nearest government system liquor store) perhaps miles away. He performs "special duties" such as filling in income-tax returns and other government forms.

In a single, single working day, Sweden's 2,700 rural mail carriers cover a combined distance of some 200,000 kilometers, the GPO spokesman said. "That equals five times around the earth at the Equator."

Princess Anne Sports Ad for Car Importer

"We didn't even know Princess Anne would be competing," a spokesman for the sponsor of a horse show in Cirencester, England, said. "I dare say that if it had been a Midland Bank vest, nobody would have noticed," a spokesman for Buckingham Palace said. But there they were, the princess and her husband, Mark Phillips, among 200 competitors at the Ambergate Horse Show, wearing vests advertising a Japanese car firm. The vests showed the crest of the Colt Co., which imports vehicles manufactured by Mitsubishi. The company is sponsoring the event. Michael Orr, managing director of Colt, said: "We have not tried to take advantage of the princess or her husband. We were asked by the organizers to provide vests for the competition to wear."

John Dean
...the other side

The most talked-about new radio journalist in Los Angeles is a disbarred lawyer — John Dean. "I'd much rather ask the questions than answer them. It's more fun," said the man who answered lots of questions at the Watergate hearings five years ago. For three minutes each day on his syndicated radio show, "The Right to Know," Dean, 39, interviews a prominent figure or comments on issues in the news. And Dean, once a conservative, changed his style and politics. He is no longer a Republican. "I registered as an independent when I came out here," he says, "which isn't that big a switch for me. I always split my ticket." And instead of a suit and tie, he wears well-tailored, blue jeans and sweaters. "Blind Ambition," the name of his best seller, has been replaced, too. "If the radio show doesn't go," he said, "it wouldn't be the end of the world. Ten years ago, this would have been an all-consuming thing. I might have been out here trying to replace Cronkite."

Larry Flynt, owner of the pornographic Hustler magazine, is still suffering from a fever that suggests further abdominal infection. His Emory University Hospital doctors said in Atlanta, Flynt, who remains in serious condition, and Lawrenceville attorney Gene Reeves Jr. were gunned down on March 6 as they returned to the courthouse during Flynt's trial.

Roddy Llewellyn, Princess Margaret's 30-year-old boy friend, says that he will continue to see Queen Elizabeth's 47-year-old sister despite criticism of their friendship. "I don't care what people say," the brewery heir told reporters at Heathrow Airport as he returned home from a Caribbean vacation with the princess. "I shall go on seeing her when and where I want. Let them all criticize — I don't care."

SAMUEL JUSTICE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

To our readers:
Beginning March 27, International Herald Tribune classified ads will be easier to find in a new, alphabetically organized system of headings. Here, for your convenience, is a list of the new classifications in the order in which they will appear:

For Sales & Wanted
Help Wanted, Domestic
Hotels, Restaurants,
Night Clubs
Legal Services
Low Cost Flights
Moving
Offices Services
Offices to Let
Offices for Sale
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Situations Wanted
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Offices for Sale
Office Wanted
Personals
Real Estate Wanted/
Exchange
Scripture
Services
Shopping
Situations Wanted
Stamp & Coins

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DEMOCRATS IN FRANCE: to allow full participation, the March 30 meeting for election of officers is open to all. To be announced.

if you have not yet registered, contact the Democrats Abroad, 41 Ave. De Friedland, 75008 Paris, Tel. 524-1961.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS
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Offices Services
Offices to Let
Offices for Sale
Office Wanted
Personals
Real Estate Wanted/
Exchange
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Services
Shopping
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EDUCATION

VIENNA, INTENSIVE GERMAN COURSES (GOETHE INSTITUTE), starting April 12, 1978. Austria-American Cultural Society, A-1010 Wien, Stadlgasse 2. Telephone: 0222/52 47 84.

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